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ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Waives Freedom of Sea

Geneva Slows on Sanctions

League Gets Unjust Blame

Mr. Hoover Uses Big Guns

Builds a Campaign Machine

Is He, Alas, a Candidate?

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT reverses America's traditional neutrality policy in three unprecedented steps and appears to isolate its traders and industries from making profits out of a foreign war. Through the State Department he proclaims an embargo against shipment of munitions or implements to Italy, the Italian colonies or Ethiopia. A second proclamation warns Americans that they travel on the ships of the belligerents at their own risk. The third announces that Americans engage in any transactions with the belligerents wholly at their own risk. Geneva and European capitals generally are pleased by these acts. Strikingly, they alter conditions that led the United States into war with England in 1812 and with Germany in 1917—They constitute a renunciation of insistence on the doctrine of "freedom of the seas."

* * *

The United States' gesture breaks in upon a Europe reacting variously to the military developments in Ethiopia. With the sore spot of Adowa fallen into Italian hands, France sees an opportunity of securing a proposal from Mussolini to halt his war if given a mandate over outer Ethiopia, with an international regime for Ethiopia proper. France would like this, although it seems impossible under League procedure, since it might save a break between France and Italy when sanctions are being applied. The sanctions matter moves slowly. Committees find Italy the aggressor only in the mildest way. Paris is filled with paraders angrily demanding "no sanctions," meaning that France wants to hold newly-won Italy as its friend. The war threatens not only Ethiopian independence, but Italian economic stability—Europe wants no risk incurred to menace its own military or economic security.

* * *

Out of Europe lifts a strange cry. It is a cry that condemns the League of Nations on the ground that the League does not protect Europe from embroilment in the threatened war, but rather promotes this menace. The reasoning is that if Italy and Ethiopia were left to themselves other nations could come in or stay out as they chose, but that when the League acts it brings in the member nations and imperils the whole of Europe. The argument is true and untrue. It is an argument against the nations banding for the very purpose for which the League was formed, to outlaw war. Together they can win this goal, singly they cannot. Together they are all equally exposed—But only together can they banish a chief horror from the earth.

* * *

Herbert Hoover, a new and highly motivated political power, leaves his California home to bear down upon the public rostrums and Republican council chambers of the East. After his most vigorous address to young Republicans at Oakland, at which he makes the extravagant spending and unsound finance of the Roosevelt Administration the paramount issue, he discloses that he has set up the machinery for arousing the country. He has a corps of "brain trust" researchers at work at Palo Alto. Many stenographers write letters. Ben S. Allen, who handled his vast publicity when he was Food Administrator, returns to him to direct public relations—If Mr. Hoover is not himself a candidate for President, he at least sets the course for the man who runs.

* * *

It is a fighting speech which former President Hoover delivers before the Republican convention of 11 western states. He charges the New Deal with "huge waste and folly" through a "gigantic spending bureaucracy" and sending the country "joy-riding to bankruptcy" on borrowed billions. He finds the New Deal losses amounting to $8,000,000,000 a year, and sees the taxpayers, with an annual deficit of $3,500,000,000, burdened with an "unfair" national debt of $35,000,000,000 by the end of the Roosevelt term. The Hoover attack on Roosevelt is itemized, thoughtful, effective—He does not intend Roosevelt's re-election if his powers are sufficient to prevent it.

* * *

Republican leaders and Mr. Hoover's intimate friends have felt that his efforts were directed solely toward finding the best man to lead the party, and that he himself was not a candidate. They thought he seriously doubted whether he could be re-elected. They, too, doubted it. Their doubts have undergone no sudden change; but the magnetic, vote-commanding right man for the nomination has been slow to appear. Naturally Mr. Hoover would love vindication and reinstatement by the people as much as Grover Cleveland loved it when he was returned to the White House. Is he now actually inviting it? Just what means the setting up of a powerful organization at Palo Alto, the loosing of big guns on "the enemy"?—Millions whom Mr. Hoover makes hopeful or fearful equally will follow his revealing next steps.

Militant Hoover Speech Stirs Up Both Parties

Reception by Democrats Shows They Regard Him a Candidate

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—High Democratic chieftains are basing their plans today on the assumption that Herbert Hoover, whether he says so or not, is a candidate for the Presidency.

Their earlier suspicions have been confirmed by the militant speech delivered Saturday from Oakland, Calif., which in point of power, effectiveness, and belligerency ranks with his Des Moines speech of Oct. 4, 1932, at which time he succeeded, almost singlehanded, in putting fire and fight into the tottering ranks of the Republicans.

Can't Convince Democrats

Democratic leaders will not be convinced that Mr. Hoover is not a candidate now even though he may publicly disavow his candidacy himself in an "I do not choose to run speech," though they are aware, as every one else in political circles in the capital is aware, that Mr. Hoover's trusted confidants here declare emphatically Mr. Hoover is not a candidate, and is seeking simply vindication.

Mr. Hoover's words, his actions in centering full publicity on the Oakland speech, his political gesture in donning again the old double-breasted blue suit, his words to the delegates of the coming Republican convention, and also the advice of old comrades-at-arms like Simeon D. Fess, former Republican Senator from Ohio, recommending that unpledged delegates be sent to the Re-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Republicans Still Think Him on the Fence but Ready to Jump

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 7—Herbert Hoover—this time with a difference—is again bound eastward for conferences and speeches in New York. He left here Saturday night.

Just before he took his train, Mr. Hoover stood beaming before a large and ecstatic audience of vigorous Young Republicans in conference at Oakland, representing 11 western states, and in a keynote national speech attacked the Roosevelt Administration on what is now defined as the paramount issue—extravagant spending and unsound finance.

But the speech was nothing despite its uproarious reception, compared with the whole situation which is to be discovered here. Mr. Hoover has at Palo Alto a veritable "brain trust" of researchers. He has his trusted adviser and public relations director, Ben S. Allen, who is en route east with him, which in itself is a highly significant indication of the political weather.

Keeps Stenographers Busy

He has a big corps of stenographers handling 1000 pieces of incoming mail daily and sending out campaign material to people of importance in every corner of the country.

Nor is that all—Mr. Hoover's speech Saturday night was unlike anything he has delivered since he was a candidate in 1928—it was crammed with effective phrases, it crackled with political potency, and wonder of wonders, Mr. Hoover told an impromptu

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Report Urges $700,000 For Snow Machines

Committee Makes Its Finding on the Need for New Equipment

Boston Today—*also sees*—Wool men delighted as price advances 20 cents a pound—Secretary Grant charge dictaphone planted in Curley home—Official weather man refuse to predict more than 36 hours ahead despite amateur prophecies of a long, cold winter—Boston woman made honorary citizen of French village she helped to rebuild after war demolishment.

***Snow*—Boston Urged To Buy New Equipment**

Immediate expenditure of nearly $700,000 for new snow removal equipment was advised by the Mayor's special committee in Boston today. In a six-page report the committee said that much present equipment was outmoded and inefficient for the required purposes.

The report in substance confirmed recommendations of the City Council, made last January, following a three-day traffic tie-up, that $800,000 should be spent in new equipment. At the same time the report sharply conflicted with a recent Finance Commission report which alleged that much of the $2,000,000 expended for snow removal in Boston last winter was wasted.

The Mayor's Committee, consisting of 11 men including Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and heads of various city departments, was named Sept. 16 and asked to delve into all phases of the snow removal problem so that a repetition of last year's failure might be avoided.

The report was ready for the meeting of the City Council today but was not submitted pending return of Mayor Mansfield from the World's Series in Chicago and Detroit.

The committe advised purchase among other things of 20 new snow plows, 15 sand spreaders, and seven snow loaders.

***Wool*—Jack Frost Helps Boost Business**

It's time for heavy woolen blankets, heavy suits, overcoats, and it's time to lay in a good supply of yarn

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Roosevelt Calls For Thoughtful Reading of Bible

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—Thoughtful and reverent reading of the Bible was recommended to the American people by President Roosevelt yesterday as a part of the commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the printing of the first English Bible.

"The time is propitious to place a fresh emphasis upon its place and worth in the economy of our life as a people," said the President, in a message read over the radio by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, as a part of a program commemorating the 400th anniversary of the day when Miles Coverdale, an Augustinian friar, later the Bishop of Exeter, produced the Bible in the common vernacular English. That day, the President declared, "Marks the beginning of one of the great epochs in the history of English-speaking peoples."

Unique and Alone

"As literature, as a book that contains a system of ethics, of moral and religious principles, it stands unique and alone," said Mr. Roosevelt's message. "Its refining and elevating influence is indispensable to our cherished hopes and ideals."

"One cannot study the story of the rise and development of the men and women who have been and continue to be the pathfinders and benefactors of our people," said the President, "and not recognize the outstanding place the Bible has occupied as the guide and inspiration of their thought and practice. Apart from their professed allegiance to any particular form of Christian doctrine or creedal expression of faith, they have found in it that which has shaped their course and determined their action."

The President related how Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Jefferson, in particular, used the Bible as their constant guide, but added that it had attained its supreme place in literature because of the vast numbers of people who hold it in veneration.

The President continued:

Stood Every Test

"It has withstood assaults, it has resisted and survived the most searching microscopic examination, it has stood every test that could be applied to it and yet it continues to hold its supreme place as the book of books. There have been periods when it has suffered stern and searching criticism, but the hottest

(Continued on Page 14, Column 4)

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The seventh installment in this series of 54 daily articles, written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Albert F. Gilmore, will be found on

Page Fourteen

Thomas Willing To Lead Proposed New Labor Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 7—Norman Thomas today signified his willingness to accept leadership of the new national third party being formed by powerful Rhode Island labor leaders. It was first hint that the American workingman might follow the lead of English labor in gradually accepting the ideas and plans of the Socialists, and was considered a major national political development.

Out of the embers of what they say are disappointed hopes in the oft broken promises of both the Republican Old Deal and the Democratic New Deal, was fanned a reso-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Oct. 7

Italo-Ethiopian—U. S. Not to Interfere

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

The League:

Geneva: Italy was today unanimously declared an aggressor by the League of Nations Council. Economic sanctions thereupon come automatically into effect, according to the Covenant. Each League member is technically bound to sever all economic and diplomatic relations with Italy at once.

There is no prescribed machinery for co-ordinating these individual sanctions. Therefore some common agreement as to method and degree will be sought by the League powers, in all probability. This procedure may open the way for delay. Or it may be speeded by unannounced agreements between France and Britain, other nations following along.

Meanwhile, Premier Mussolini was reported ready to discuss settlement terms with France and Britain, now that Adowa is captured. "Authoritative sources" at Rome were responsible for the statement. At once, Britain denied willingness to negotiate directly. Italy should get less rather than more as a result of its Covenant violation, Britain believes.

France seethed with rumors that Premier Laval would act as mediator in these direct negotiations. But without British approval, it was questioned whether he could accomplish anything in this backstage fashion.

The War:

Apparently without any major battle of vengeance, Adowa was today in Italian hands. Italy claimed a great victory, and whipped up a fury of celebration back home. Ethiopia appeared unimpressed, and called it "a hollow victory." A winnowing of conflicting reports led to the conclusion that some 7000 Ehiopian advance troops hotly resisted the Italian advance into Adowa. But 40 miles to the southward, the Ethiopian army was waiting in what are considered positions of far greater defensive strength.

The Emperor himself plans to lead a force of 120,000 of his best troops into a mid position behind the northern front, some time within two weeks.

London: In British military opinion, events of the past few days have strengthened the belief that a very lengthy campaign would be necessary to conquer Ethiopia. Delay, it is pointed out, plays into the hands of the League, giving time for sanctions to be organized, applied, and to take effect.

The Neutrals:

United States: President Roosevelt is said to have pledged, in effect, that his Administration will not interfere with League sanctions. In a supplementary statement, following two proclamations declaring an arms embargo and warning all Americans to travel on ships of the belligerents at their own risk, the President made this statement on his own authority:

"Any of our people who voluntarily engage in transactions of any character with either of the belligerents do so at their own risk."

This was at once interpreted as negative co-operation with League sanctions, in effect, even though the statement may have been inspired only by a desire to keep America unentangled. Should an American shipment of copper to Italy, for example, be confiscated by British blockading ships, it was said, no official American protest would be forthcoming.

Italy called aggressor: Page 1.

World Series—Detroit Wins Title

DETROIT (AP)—Favored with the first real sun the 1935 World Series has seen here, Michigan's baseball public filed into Navin Field this

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

The Monitor Index

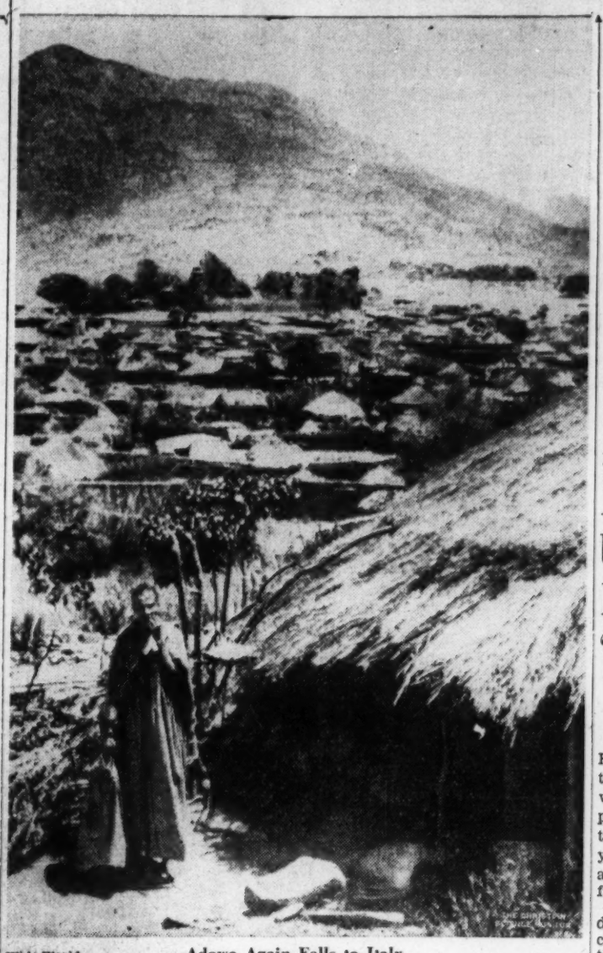
Monday, Oct. 7, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9
Boston and New England News—Page 2
Sports—Page 8
Financial—Pages 12 and 13

Features

Weather	2
Radio Timetable	2
Events Tonight	3
The Children's Page	10
The Home Forum	11
"I will restore" [With Greek Translation]	
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	17
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

League Acts Unanimously to Apply Force of Sanctions Against Italy; Mussolini Ready to Call Off War



Wide World

Adowa Again Falls to Italy

Dispatches From Ethiopia Tell That the Italians Have Retaken the City of Adowa, From Which the Roman Conquerors Were Driven by a Superior Force of Ethiopians Almost 40 Years Ago

British Cool Toward Too Quick Private Negotiations for Peace in Ethiopia; Downing Street Holds Off Parley

Taking of Adowa Gives Il Duce His Military Parade in Africa

Rome Seen Willing to Localize Conflict and Not to Continue Expensive Adventure Beyond Wiping Out Old Blot of Defeat

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GENEVA, Oct. 7—The League of Nations' Council today adopted a report declaring Italy had "resorted to war in disregard of its Covenants."

The adoption of this report immediately puts into effect Article XVI, which provides the application of sanctions against an aggressor nation—meaning, in this case, Italy.

Delegates of both Italy and Ethiopia were heard by the members of the League Council in public session before the report was put to a vote.

Italy voted "no"—but the vote was not counted for a member is not permitted to vote on a subject in which it is interested. Ethiopia voted "yes"—another uncounted vote.

Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guinazu of Argentina, President of the Council, read the roll of members. One after another, their votes were recorded. Each one, as his turn came, said "yes."

The vote was listed as unanimous. The president announced: "Unanimously adopted by all members not a party to the dispute."

The vote was carried through twice. First the Council accepted a report by the "Committee of Thirteen" of the Council which had adopted an idictment of Italy passed by its "Committee of Six." Then the Council adopted the report of the Committee of Six.

This report will be sent to all members of the League of Nations.

Former Offer of Mandate Believed More Attractive To Duce Following Adowa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 7—Premier Benito Mussolini is again reported to be willing to enter immediately into direct negotiations with the British and French Governments for settlement of the Ethiopian conflict.

In quarters closely in touch with the Fascist Dictator it is stated that Il Duce, satisfied that Italian honor at last has been avenged by the reconquest of Adowa, considers that a new situation has come into being which enables him to re-examine the Ethiopian problem from a new angle. His desire to come to terms with Britain and France is due both to the wish to localize the war and if possible to shorten its duration, as also to re-establish the solidarity between the three great western European powers which has been badly shaken by the events of the last few months.

Signor Mussolini moreover is convinced that with his strong army pushing its way into Ethiopia and backing his claims he could obtain from the Ethiopian Emperor today greater political and economic concessions than he could get a few weeks ago.

There is reason to believe that Premier Mussolini would now consider more favorably the ocer of a mandate over Ethiopia, even if such mandate were to be shared to some extent with Britain and France, but on the condition that Italy would have the preponderating inbuence in Tthiopia.

Britain Wants League To Govern Settlement; Shuns Private Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 7—Whatever other nations may decide as to their attitude toward private negotiations for peace with Italy, Britain is not yet ready to begin such side-talks. The Christian Science Monitor learns today in Downing Street.

Moreover, Britain takes the view that after Italy has been found guilty of violating the Covenant it is impossible to agree to greater concessions than were offered before she had done so. In fact she ought to get less, not more.

The crucial point, however, is that not only must settlement in Britain's view be a League settlement but it must also be accepted by the Emperor. It is not believed here that Haile Selassie is prepared to agree to anything like an Italian mandate over any part of his territory. In British military opinion, events of the past few days have strengthened the improbability of Italy's being able to secure the military conquest of the country without a very lengthy campaign.

League Powers Move Quickly With View To Halting Conflict

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 7—With the Italian capture of the symbolic city of Adowa, the idea of an early cessation of hostilities is being widely and insistently disseminated. It is whispered that Premier Pierre Laval of France is already secretly acting as mediator and that even

(Continued on Page 8, Column 6)

U. S. Arms Embargo Reverses Stand On 'Freedom of Seas'

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—President Roosevelt reversed America's traditional neutrality policy over the week-end in a succession of three precedent-making steps which, for the first time in more than 100 years, attempt to isolate its traders and industries from the profits of a foreign war.

The three steps were taken as a direct result of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, but have a significance to the United States far beyond their direct bearing on the course of that struggle.

They constitute a renunciation of the insistence on "freedom of the seas" and neutral trading rights which led to war with England in 1812 and war with Germany in 1917.

Steps Taken by Roosevelt

The steps, ordered by the President from his ship off the California coast, but promulgated by the State Department here, were as follows:

1. Proclamation of an arms embargo against the shipment of American-made munitions or implements of war to either Italy, Italian colonies or Ethiopia. The list forbidden is identical with that previously issued for the purposes of registration and licensing of the arms traffic.

2. A proclamation warning all Americans that they travel on ships of the belligerents at their own risk, a measure applicable only to Italy, since Ethiopia possesses no ships.

3. A presidential statement insisting that "any of our people who voluntarily engage in transactions of any character with either of the belligerents do so at their own risk."

Own Responsibility

The first two steps were taken in pursuance of the neutrality resolution adopted by the last Congress. The third was undertaken on the President's own responsibility. While it was in full accord with the underlying principles behind the new legislation, it went beyond its limitations into the field of general commerce where Congress had not dared to go. The presidential statement announced the embargo, and then said:

Notwithstanding the hope we entertained that war would be avoided, and the exertion of our

(Continued on Page 9, Column 5)

Italian Planes Drop Leaflets Urging Tigré Chief to Desert; Method Used in Former War

(While he describes the situation in Ethiopia today in the special dispatch that tells of Italian propaganda and efforts to stir dissension between Emperor Haile Selassie and the Rasses of Ethiopia, another special article by Mr. Markham tells the history of the Italian effort at penetration into East Africa. He reveals that the same methods of propaganda were employed 40 years ago and together with the same effort to set one chief against another).

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 7—Along with military operations which until now have been exceedingly meager, Italians are carrying on a campaign to break down Ethiopian resistance by creating dissensions among her leaders and inciting certain local Governors against the Emperor.

Planes drop leaflets among the people of the northern province of Tigré, urging them to desert Haile Selassie and to make their own chief, Ras Seyoum, ruler of Ethiopia under Italian protection — from which great benefits are promised.

Ras Seyoum, who is a direct descendant of the greatest Ethiopian emperors was long a bitter rival of the present king, and the Italians are endeavoring to revive this quarrel, utilizing the mysterious prophecy of an ancient monk so as to make the propaganda more effective.

These are almost exactly the same methods the Italians used 40 years ago, which, however, only resulted in the Adowa catastrophe.

At present all attempts at inciting the princes against the Emperor appear doomed to failure, for though personal rivalry exists, the chiefs are united in opposing the Italians.

More Like Military Parade

Despite the capture of Adowa, no serious attempt at invasion has thus far been made. The military action taken by the Italians hitherto is regarded here as being in the nature of a demonstration. The capture of Adowa is held to be without serious military significance, though the psychological effect on the Italian population is not underestimated.

It is pointed out, however, that Ras Seyoum has not sent any men into the fray yet. Evidently he prefers to allow the Italians to entangle themselves in the still more difficult country which lies to southward, where tanks and artillery—even aircraft—will find it difficult to penetrate.

Rather Perfunctory

Similarly in Somaliland little of importance has happened so far. An Italian plane dropped a bomb on the Ethiopian field radio station far behind the front, but caused little damage, it is stated. Two planes attacked an Ethiopian post in the extreme northwest corner with bombs and guns, wounding six soldiers.

Censorship has been introduced to prevent the further dissemination of wild reports.

Meanwhile, Ethiopians continue to display remarkable discipline as Italians still circulate through the streets of Addis Ababa without hindrance.

ADDIS ABABA—Of the three great powers most vitally interested in Ethiopia—namely England, France and Italy—the last has been the most aggressive and the least successful. England has been largely in a defensive position, preferring that Ethiopia should remain independent rather than fall under the domination of either of the other two powers. France has always tended to side with Italy in matters pertaining to Ethiopia.

Of these three states, Italy, so far, has been the only one to attempt to occupy Ethiopian territory by force of arms. Great Britain, to be sure, sent a punitive expedition into Ethiopia in 1869, under General Napier, to free a number of English subjects, but after the expedition had brilliantly accomplished its mission, and paid the natives for everything it had used or damaged, it retired without mak-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 5)

Safeguards to Neutrality

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 7

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and Congress have taken these steps designed to preserve American neutrality during foreign conflicts:

1. Embargoed export of all actual munitions and implements of war to Italy and Ethiopia.

2. Prohibited American vessels from transporting any munitions banned to either belligerent nation or to a neutral country for transshipment to the warring countries.

3. Warned all Americans against engaging in "transactions of any character with either belligerent except at their own risk."

4. Admonished Americans against traveling on vessels of warring nations, with the warning that they will do so at their own risk.

5. Provided (through the Johnson Act) against any loans or credits being made to governments which have defaulted on war debts. This category embraces all major European powers, including Italy.

6. Warned all Americans in Ethiopia that the United States cannot give them protection, and advised their departure from the country.

7. Emphasized, through the State Department, that American law prohibits enlistment by Americans in this country in any foreign army, and that Americans who join foreign military forces abroad and take an oath of allegiance to a foreign ruler are liable to loss of their citizenship.

The President, under authority granted him in the Neutrality Act, may still:

1. Extend the embargo and his warning against all transactions and travel on vessels to any other nations which may join in the Italo-Ethiopian war.

2. Extend the embargo list by defining any additional articles or products as "munitions" and prohibiting their export to warring countries.

3. Prohibit submarines of belligerent nations from entering American ports.

4. Demand that American or foreign vessels post a bond that they will not transport men, munitions, fuel, or supplies to belligerent warships or supply ships.

Boston Day . . . Wool, Winter, Thomas, Norfolk . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

for knitting during the long winter evenings ahead. Things are looking much better for those in the wool business. Jack Frost and the knitting fad have brought a modicum of prosperity to their important New England industry, Boston learned today.

Boston's wool market—largest in the world—reported new peaks of prosperity today. General wool prices on finished goods, climbed an average of 20 cents a pound last week, the National Association of Wool Manufacturers announced today. They heralded conditions as portending a permanent upturn.

This increase brings wool up to 97 cents—48 cents above depression lows and 28 cents below pre-depression highs.

Factors resulting in the upswing, woolen men declared today, are (1) general increase in use of wool (2) general prevalence of home knitting (3) increased knitting and weaving in mills.

During the past six months, it was announced, the mills have used as much wool as they have formerly used during a full depression year.

Dictaphone—Grant Says One Found in Curley Home

Richard D. Grant, chief secretary to Governor Curley, announced discovery of a hidden dictaphone in the Jamaicaway home of the Governor today.

The machine, Mr. Grant reported, was hidden behind a book on the library shelves. Wires from the dictaphone were said to have been concealed under a rug and run out of the house. Loose ends were discovered by Thomas McCabe, a gardener at the Curley home, Mr. Grant asserted.

The search for such a machine was ordered by Mr. Grant following charges of Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House of Representatives, that a plot to remove him from office had been hatched in the Governor's home.

Samogneux—Boston Woman Who Rebuilt Town Honored

Among the many French villages caught between the German and Allied armies in the war was Samogneux. Like many others it was practically demolished by artillery fire from both sides, being a bitterly contested point.

The war over, its people faced the almost impossible task of rebuilding, with no resources to tackle the undertaking.

Many Americans had adopted French orphans of the war to bring them up. A Boston woman, Mrs. Horace Gray, decided to adopt a demolished French village and raise it up. She selected Samogneux and reconstruction started.

Today little Samogneux stands in all its former glory, a typical French village. And also today Mrs. Horace Gray not only is a Boston citizen but a citizen of Samogneux as well, for this morning, according to the Associated Press, the village officially awarded her honorary citizenship in appreciation of her aid in rebuilding the war-demolished hamlet.

Weather—Winter's Advance Agent Drops Into Boston

Bostonians shivered with apprehension today as they heard that the first snow had fallen in the Berkshires, that western prophets forecast a long, hard winter ahead. But in the offices of the weather bureau atop the Federal Building tower, G. Harold Noyes refused to make predictions about the winter.

Mr. Noyes would look no farther ahead than tonight and tomorrow. The cold weather will continue, he said, and the skies probably will clear up this evening. Today with a temperature running around 40 was the coldest since May 5. The coldest day on this date was 52 years ago when the thermometer showed 30.

While Bostonians were speculating on such relatively remote subjects as this winter's weather, coastguardsmen down Martha's Vineyard way battled through heavy seas in a vain attempt to rescue a schooner off a small island called No Man's Land.

Apparently deserted by her crew, the two-masted vessel was rolling back and forth as huge waves broke across her decks.

Twice during the night coastguardsmen in a power boat had sought to approach the schooner, but the waves were too high. This morning, the 125-foot coastguard cutter, Faunce, out of New Bedford, again vainly attempted to aid the foundering vessel.

No Man's Land, where the schooner's crew is believed to have sought refuge, is inhabited by only one family and has no direct means of communication with the mainland.

At Plymouth, the schooner-yacht Manana of Sag Harbor, N. Y., was driven by the high wind through a narrow opening in the granite breakwater and landed high and dry on the beach. The 49-foot vessel, which dragged anchor due to high winds all night, was finally left within 15 feet of historic Plymouth Rock. With the recession of the water, the ship's stern was about 25 feet from the edge of the water. Names of those aboard could not be ascertained.

Thomas—Looms As Head of New Labor Party

Once more Norman Thomas is applying the grease gun to the small model car in which he tours the nation during his perennial presidential campaigns. Boston heard today that the Socialist leader hopes to shortly set forth from Providence on a new campaign, this time, possibly, with stronger support than ever before—the potent power of the United Textile Workers of America Union, and—it is possible—the strong arm of the American Federation of Labor.

If week-end indications may be believed, New England labor—at least the all important textile division of it—disapproves of both the Republican "Old Deal" and the Democratic "New Deal." It appears to want neither and is definitely inclined toward forming a labor party of its own. In this policy it hopes to duplicate the accomplishments of organized labor in England where the Labor Party is a serious factor in all political activity.

And not only in forming a party will Yankee labor follow the English workingman, but also it gives hint of observing the British labor precedent of absorbing, to a degree, Socialistic theories. Such was the conclusion arrived at when Mr. Thomas, Socialist Presidential aspirant, attended the labor meeting and said he might accept leadership of the new party.

Urged by the United Textile Workers Union—dominant labor unit in this section—the A. F. of L. voted to call a party convention within the coming six months. It has been known for the last fortnight that U. T. W. officials approved the step of abandoning strikes and localized punitive and conciliative measures in favor of forthright legislative and political action.

[Norman Thomas at the Providence meeting: Page 1.]

Roxbury—Norfolk House Center Opens Season

"Come on, mother, let's get down to the Center—I've got my club meeting and Janey wants to be there in time for her art class."

"All right, son, just a minute. I want to get my knitting. The auxiliary is meeting tonight and I may get a few rows done."

"O. K., but hurry up. . . ."

For 52 years, such conversations as this have preceded attendance at the many activities sponsored by the Norfolk House Center in Roxbury. Today, the Center opened its fifty-third season with special exercises initiating a program which is expected to furnish activities for some 2000 people during the year.

Here are some of the attractions in store for Roxbury residents at the Norfolk House this year:

Pre-school kindergarten, Legal Aid Bureau, Scout troop, neighborhood library, art classes, junior Cub packs, Cub Scouts' mothers' auxiliary, gymnasium, music school, craft shop, neighborhood theater and a variety of clubs and organizations for children and adults. During the summer months, the Center sponsored children's gardening, camping and a vacation school.

Fires—Big Drop in Losses Laid to Prevention

Drop of approximately $2,000,000 in Boston annual fire loss was reported today by Edward F. McLaughlin, fire commissioner. Increased fire prevention activities were credited with effecting the decrease.

The announcement was made as 700 watchmen met in Gardner Auditorium at the State House today to hold the first of four fire-prevention meetings scheduled for every Monday this month. The watchmen are being put through an intensive fire-fighting course by officials of the Boston fire department.

The school is sponsored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the State Department for Vocational Education. Efforts of watchmen to combat blazes were commended by the fire commissioner, who ascribed a large portion of the decrease to their alertness.

Tourists—Canadian To Tell How to Get 'Em

New England promoters of tourist trade awaited with eager anticipation today the meeting of Boston's Advertising Club on Tuesday when they will hear D. Leo Dolan tell how he has put Canadian travel on the map.

Mr. Dolan is the head of the Canadian Travel Bureau, which has been in existence but one short year. During that time, he has co-ordinated existing tourist services throughout the far-flung provinces, built up a central organization, prepared and placed hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of publicity, answered and rerouted inquiries, made speeches all over Canada and in the United States and—best of all—brought a large increase of tourist dollars to the Dominion.

Mr. Dolan started work as a news gatherer in New Brunswick, went to Saskatoon and finally covered the Canadian Parliament for the Saskatoon Star. He started off travel publicizing for the province of New Brunswick and did such a thoroughly successful job that when the Dominion Senate decided to make known the attractions of Canada, Mr. Dolan was chosen to arrange the display.

Racetrack—New Haven Declines to Reopen Branch

Operators of the new Agawam Park race track were figuring out a new "special" means of transportation to their new pony park from Hartford today. Reason: the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad had turned a cold shoulder to the proposal that it should reopen its so-called Central Massachusetts branch, running out of Hartford and passing near the park.

Small likelihood of profit was the chief reason given by the N. Y., N. H & H. for its refusal to take up the idea.

Symphony—Tickets for Young Musicians Planned

Young music lovers in a number of high schools were eagerly looking forward today to the chance of hearing the Saturday night concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra this winter. Tickets under scholarship funds set up by Rotary and Women's Clubs, will be distributed in particular to members of school orchestras or bands on a basis of merit.

Scholarship tickets will be distributed in this way at the Lawrence High School, through the White Fund of Lawrence; at the Newton High School, Newtonville, and at the New England Conservatory of Music (to members of the Conservatory Orchestra). Arrangements with high schools in a number of other outlying cities are also being made.

Red Cross—Its Symbol Honors the Swiss Flag

A red cross on a white background means much to Boston which has always been an ardent supporter of the Red Cross in its efforts to alleviate suffering from war and disaster. If a red flag with a white cross should appear, however, many Bostonians might wonder what it was, forget that they were looking at the Swiss flag.

That the Red Cross emblem should be just the reverse of the Swiss flag is no accident. It was deliberately done to honor Switzerland as the home of Henri Dunant who actually brought about the Red Cross.

Dunant, seeing the suffering of the wounded at the battle of Solferino in 1859 in the war between Austria and Italy, determined that something must be done about it. He issued a pamphlet which immediately brought from Victor Hugo the words, "You arm humanity and serve liberty!"

By 1863 Dunant had aroused enough interest to make a meeting of representatives of 16 nations at Geneva possible. Thus started the Red Cross. Thus its emblem the opposite of the Swiss national flag.

The Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross has just issued a new pamphlet which tells about the origin of the Red Cross, the exceptional work it has done and is doing. It is available for the asking.

Geese—Flock Reported in the Fenway

Presence in Boston of a flock of large Canadian geese was reported in the Fenway by Margaret F. Richardson, artist. She stated that she has observed the birds in the early hours of morning for several days last week. They stay near the bridge over Muddy River leading onto Boylston Street, she said. The birds are very large and apparently rather tame.

Christian Science Lecture on Radio

A RADIOCAST Christian Science lecture will be delivered tonight by Robert Stanley Ross, C.S.B., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, from Station WMEX (1500 kilocycles), Boston, at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time, from First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

This lecture is one of a series radiocast regularly the first Monday of each month over WMCA, New York City. WMCA is the key station of the Inter-City Group of which WMEX is a member station.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Monitor News Canceled Tuesday Over WBZ

Owing to the possible playing on Tuesday of the seventh and final game of the World Series at Detroit, the Monitor news will not be radiocast on that day. If, however, the baseball series should be concluded previously, the news will be radiocast Tuesday at 2 p. m., eastern standard time, over WBZ, and will be heard thereafter at that time.

Today's High Lights

6:35 WAAB, "Vanished Voices—Louis Philippe," novelty sketch.
8:00 WBZ, "Fibber McGee and Molly," comedy sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Hammerstein's Music Hall: Ted Hammerstein, director; Fritzi Scheff; Joe Howard; Jack Dempsey.
8:00 WMEX, Christian Science Lecture by Robert Stanley Ross, C.S.B., from First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.
8:30 WEEI, Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra; Jan Pearce, tenor soloist.
9:00 WBZ, Minstrel Show: interlocutor; end men; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Radio Theater: "The Wren," with Helen Chandler, John Beal and George Fawcett.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Grace Moore, soprano; Michael Bartlett, tenor, guest soloist; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, Address, Sen. William E. Borah, "U. S. and the Present War Crisis," from residence at Boise, Idaho.
10:15 WBZ, Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour: comedy variety program; soloists; players and orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the News.
10:30 WEEI, National Forum: "The New Era in Home Ownership," Stewart McDonald.
10:30 WAAB, "Mendoza Melodies"; soloists; orchestra.
12:30 WNAC, "Hawaii Calls"; from KOMB, Honolulu.

Program Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Junior Journal	Al Pearce and his	Manhattan Mat...	Sporting Matinee
5:15	Dudley vocal trio	gang; variety	Football School	Sporting Matinee
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sporting Matinee
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Soloist; talk	"Dick Tracy" sk.	"Og, Son of Fire"
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	U. S. Army Band	News; feature	Sports comment	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Music; speaker	Minute Men: talk	Talk; "Vanished
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"Popeye" sketch	Soloist; quartet	Voices" sketch
7:00	Joe Rines's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Healy Stamp Club	"Uncle Ezra"; sk.	Music; features	V. Verrill, songs
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	After Dinner Revue	"Singin' Sam"	Radio School
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	Sports Outlook	Boake Carter, news	Alexander's Orch.
8:00	"Fibber McGee and	Hammerstein's Mu-	Guy Lombardo and	"Rhythm Girls"
8:15	Molly" comedy	sic Hall; variety	his orchestra	Gabriel Heatter
8:30	Paris Musicale: solo-	Margaret Speaks:	"1-Night Stands";	Soloist; organ
8:45	ists; orchestra	chorus; orchestra	"Pick and Pat"	Southland sketch
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	Radio Theater:	"On Review"; solo-
9:15	soloists; orchestra	Jan Pearce	"The Wren"; Helen	ists; orchestra
9:30	Network dramatic	Grace Moore, sop.;	Chandler; John	Delman's Orch.
9:45	sketch; music	Pasternack's Or.	Beal; G. Fawcett	News Service
10:00	Talk, Sen. Wm. Borah	Lullaby Lady:	Political talk	Wayne King and
10:15	Ray Knight's Cuckoo	quartet; orchestra	Elkins's Orchestra	his orchestra
10:30	Hour: comedy sketch;	Nat. Forum: talk,	Dramatized news	Mendoza Melodies:
10:45	soloist; orchestra	FHA official	Spotlight revue	soloists; orch.
11:00	Reports; news; Ranny	Forecasts; news	News Service	Tommy Dorsey and
11:15	Weeks's Orchestra	Sports; music	"War Drums"	his orchestra
11:30	Ray Noble and	his NBC dance music	Jack Denny and	Jerry Freeman and
11:45	dance orchestra	NBC organist	his orchestra	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
10:30 WAAB, United States Navy Band concert.
11:00 WNAC, "Broadcast From Mayor's Office"; talk.
11:30 WBZ, George Hessberger's Original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:15 WBZ, WEEI, WNAC, Seventh game, World Series (if necessary for decision), Detroit-Chicago, from Detroit.
2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News" (if weather cancels game).
3:00 WBZ, "Silver Flute"; tales of a wandering gypsy.
3:00 WNAC, Town Topics, with Lois Long; Sheila Barrett, guest soloist.
5:30 WEEI, Civic Orchestra of Boston, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Oliver Wakefield, comedian; Leo Reisman and his orchestra.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace"; soloists; popular orchestra.
8:00 WAAB, "Alfred Wallenstein's Impressions"; soloists; concert orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, "Crime Clues"; Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WNAC, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; Mary Eastman, soprano; Don Voorhees's concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; soloists; players; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Gas Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloists.
9:30 WBZ, Helen Hayes in play, "The New Penny," with all-star cast; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians; Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd; soloists; glee clubs.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Studo Party, with Sigmund Romberg, Deems Taylor; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ, WBZA Players, from Springfield.
10:30 WEEI, "Great Moments in History"; network sketch.
10:30 WAAB, "String Sinfonia"; Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Fair, continued cold with temperatures near or slightly under 40 degrees tonight; Tuesday fair with rising temperature; strong north to northwest winds shifting to westerly and diminishing by Tuesday morning.

Maine—Partly cloudy; not so cold in the interior tonight; Tuesday fair and warmer.

New Hampshire—Fair, not so cold in north portion tonight; Tuesday fair and warmer.

Vermont—Fair tonight and Tuesday; rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Fair tonight; Tuesday fair and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Strong north winds this afternoon diminishing tonight and shifting to west on Tuesday; weather partly overcast with rain over the north portion tonight, fair on Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	41	45	Minneapolis	34	50
Bermuda	78	84	New Orleans	52	84
Chicago	38	46	New York	42	50
Denver	48	72	Norfolk	42	56
Helena, Mont.	48	68	Philadelphia	42	48
Jacksonville	62	82	St. Louis	38	54
Kansas City	42	56	San Francisco	54	68
Los Angeles	58	72	Washington	42	44
Miami	78	84			

A—8 a. m. Oct. 7.
B—Maximum Oct. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:31 p. m., height, 9.8 feet.
Tuesday, 7:11 a. m., height, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:48 p. m.

Elliott Roosevelt Resigns

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—The resignation of Elliott Roosevelt, second son of the President, as consultant on air transportation matters for the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America was announced by Thomas A. Morgan, president of the chamber, Oct. 5. The job paid Mr. Roosevelt $10,000 a year and gave him an annual expense account of $5000. No reason was given for the resignation. Mr. Roosevelt joined the chamber on June 14, 1934.

Little N. H. Town Adopts Flag on Its 200th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADBURY, N. H., Oct. 7—As a symbol of progress, this little 200-year-old settlement has adopted an official town flag.

At the recent 200th anniversary of the town church, and also the 200th anniversary of the village as an independent parish from neighboring Dover, the gray andd blue banner was presented to the selectmen.

Designed by Eloi A. Adams, Strafford County Farm Bureau agent, and stitched by Mrs. Lena B. Adams of Madbury and Miss Sarah Jones of Durham, the flag is thought to be the first town flag in New England.

Its design is circular with the name "Madbury, New Hampshire," and the dates "1736" and "1755" in a circle around three symbols—an ax, a plow and a rose. The dates mark the double anniversary of the town. In 1735 Madbury was set off as a parish from Dover and in 1755 the settlement became an incorporated town.

Coming to the symbols, the ax is symbolical of the huge forests which first attracted the settlers to the Madbury region. In its earliest days the town supplied timber for ships built at Dover and Durham, on Great Bay, and Portsmouth.

The plow typifies the agricultural activity in the town since Colonial times and still followed by most of the community.

Madbury's new industry, the Elliot rose hothouses, is typified by the rose. The Elliot company is said to possess the longest hothouse in the world, more than 1400 feet in length, one of several in which roses are grown for metropolitan markets.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Early American portraits; fifteenth century Italian engravings; contemporary English prints; etchings by Jacques Callet, Frank Benson; architectural drawings by Milton S. Osborne; print processes; seventeenth century prints of flowers; photographs by Alfred Stieglitz. Free guidance at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Children's Art Center—Pastels by Dorothy Neares, colored sculptures of New Mexico Indians by Genevieve M. Thomas. Through October.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge — German paintings, drawings and sculpture from Gothic period to modern art.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9-5, closed Sundays and holidays. Memorial exhibition in honor of Dr. Denman W oss. Through Oct. 30.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Open daily and on holidays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibition of oil paintings of Ethiopia depicting the country and the people. Colorful jewelry, carvings, inlaid ebony and marble, paintings on mica, and so forth, from India. Through October.

Boston City Club—Twenty lithographs of Audubon's "Viviparous Quadrupeds." Through Oct. 20.

Copley Society — Paintings of Mexico and New England by Amy L. Burbank. Through Oct. 18.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Mary Hoover, photos by Devereaux Butcher. Portraits by Patricia Tate.

Doll & Richards—Prints and pastels by Elizabeth O'Neill Verner. Through Oct. 26.

Goodman-Walker — Exhibition of "Prints and Paintings of Ships and Ports," selected by Charles D. Childs.

Holman Print Shop — Modern Japanese prints by Hogarth; drawings of dogs by E. H. Harrigan.

Book and Print Shop—Exhibition of oil paintings. Through Oct. 21.

Foster Brothers—Exhibitions of prints.

Goodspeed's Book Shop — New exhibition of miscellaneous American and English etchings.

Twentieth Century Association — Water colors and pastels by Arthur d'Amato. Through Oct. 16.

Vose Galleries—French impressionist exhibit; bronze portrait reliefs by Paul Brodeur.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition by members. Portrait of Hon. Jos. B. Ely.

[Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor Each Monday]

Gov. Ehringhaus Cuts Pomp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power" hold little fascination for Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus. He demonstrated this recently when two motorcycle officers of the state highway patrol appeared in front of an automobile in which he was riding and started a fanfare of sirens. If it was all the same to them, he advised, he had about as scon go on his way unheralded. He did not relish the idea of having private cars waived aside for him anyway.

Small Town Vote In Connecticut Watched by G.O.P.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 7 (AP)—The "small town" elections gave Connecticut political leaders today their first opportunity in nearly a year to gauge partially, at least, the popularity of the New Deal in this normally Republican State.

For the first time in years, national issues were injected in the campaigns in many of the 149 towns where elections were held today. In other years, the voters have confined themselves almost solely to local problems.

Republicans, seizing the elections in which all but 20 of the 169 Connecticut towns participated as an opportunity to give the 1936 campaign an early impetus, banged away at the policies of President Roosevelt during the past few weeks.

Democrats have been somewhat reluctant to substitute national for local issues, although everywhere throughout the State they have waged vigorous campaigns to hold or increase the gains they have made since 1930, when Gov. Wilbur L. Cross became the first Democratic Chief Executive in nearly a generation.

In more than a score of towns, the liquor question appeared on the ballot in some form. Some of these communities voted whether to permit the sale of liquor on Sundays in hotels, restaurants and clubs. The others were to decide whether to permit the sale of liquor, beer only, or no sales of alcoholic beverages of any kind at any time.

In all of the towns holding elections, the sale of alcoholic beverages was not permitted today.

Three cities, Bristol, Torrington and Norwalk voted for mayors. The other communities selected selectmen and other town officials.

Waterbury, now Democratic, elects its Mayor tomorrow, while the other big cities, Hartford, Bridgeport, New Haven and Meriden, will elect their officials later in the year.

School Aims Outlined At Boys' Fall Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The five-fold purpose in the school should be to teach pupils to think, to work, to play, to live and to advance the public good, said Dr. C. C. Goldring, in a recent address at the Broadview Boys' Fall Fair, as he stressed the point that reading, writing and arithmetic are only a small part of what pupils are expected to learn.

The years in school should also give the boy the ability to persevere at his work and to like work difficult enough to challenge his ability, said Dr. Goldring. The mental and social values resulting from play were mentioned. Each individual needs self-control, and a developed, creative imagination to adapt himself to his environment. Finally, the boy should be shown that he has a responsibility to his fellows.

"HOTEL TIMES SQUARE" An Address that Places You Right in the Center of Things. 43rd St. West of Broadway New York. Singles $2.00-$2.50 with bath. Doubles $3.00-$4.00 " " A few rooms without bath at $1.75

For Pleasing Service WESt Newton 2600
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IT'S thrilling TO TAKE CHANCES

but NOT WHEN YOU BUY FUEL

You're protected when you buy 'blue coal'

• Down the ice and over you go—clearing the hurdle with inches to spare. Plenty of chance of a spill, you bet—that's the fun of it.

It's thrilling to take chances—but not when buying home fuel. That's the time to play safe—by always ordering 'blue coal'. Its blue color tells you you're getting the cream of Pennsylvania's anthracite.

Order a supply today!

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Chicken at its Best

THE NEW SLADE'S

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Opening Wednesday, the 9th, at 6 A. M.

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Breakfast-Luncheon-Dinner Specials at Moderate Prices

Chicken Dinners Complete 50c to $1

Boston's Most Unique Dining Room

Never Closed

THE CLARENDON PRINTING HOUSE derives its name from Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, author of the HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, from the profits of which the house was chiefly built. OXFORD BIBLES were printed here from 1713-1830.

OXFORD BIBLES

In Blue Leather Bindings

These Bibles are beautifully printed on a new, specially thin quality of the famous Oxford India paper. They are text editions of the King James or Authorized Version, with dedicatory preface.

Uniform in style with the blue Pocket Edition of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy.

No. 01385x Blue Persian Morocco, limp, leather lined, silk sewed, round corners, gold edges, printed with Oxford brevier black-faced type, size 6½x4½x⅞ inches $6.00

No. 01395x As No. 01385x Printed with Oxford brevier black-faced type, self-pronouncing. Size 6½x4½x¾ inches $6.00

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Thursday, Oct. 10 and Friday, Oct. 11

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Drummers Call and Sentinels Guard In Antique Connecticut Church Style

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 7—Customs of the 1600's were revived in Connecticut communities on Sunday morning, when churches, at the call of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, observed Connecticut Sabbath as part of the State's Tercentenary program.

Drummers went through the streets of Farmington, Manchester, Granby and other old Connecticut towns calling the people to worship as they did in the days before church bells. Armed sentinels stood at the church doors as they once did, lest Indians attack. Clergymen read the sermons of Thomas Hooker, Jonathan Edwards and other early ministers of the State.

Tythingmen, with the long poles of their calling, were posted inside the churches, to see that no one nodded. Men sat apart from the women and deacons sat at the front of the church, facing the congregation.

Organs were silent. A tuning fork or a pitchpipe gave the key for old hymn tunes and in some churches a deacon with an ear for music "lined" the hymns.

At several churches lunches were served after the morning service, but no church copied the past to the extent of holding another service and hearing another sermon in the afternoon.

NECKWEAR FROM MAKER TO YOU

A Luxurious Economy

12 Rare Patterns—6 Colors Each Free Sample by Return Mail

One of these patterns, the key pattern of this lot, designated as the "Medallion" pattern, we consider one of the fine neckwear patterns of the world. The quality of the material, the beauty of the exquisite design, and the gorgeous, rich colorings form a combination we have seldom seen equaled in fine neckwear. We are informed that this pattern is reproduced from one of the fine tapestries of French history. We control this and other patterns described in this announcement, exclusively in America, and we would like everyone interested in fine neckwear to secure a sample of this material as the finest that we have been able to produce through long years of experience in manufacturing fine neckwear.

Included in the above lot of 12 patterns are two very beautiful Persians, a stunning French stripe in five colors, a famous "leaf pattern," and seven others of almost equal beauty and quality. If you like fine things, do not fail to send for these free samples of materials. We wish to send a sample of the Medallion pattern to everyone interested in fine neckwear, and if you will state the kind of materials in which you are interested, whether neat patterns, large figures, stripes, or whatever your preference may be, we will include additional samples accordingly.

We manufacture neckwear exclusively, which is not sold through stores but direct to you by representatives. We render a high grade service to thousands of business and professional men throughout the country. There are more than 200 choice patterns in our fall and winter line, most of which are silks designed and manufactured exclusively for us.

Following is a partial list of our out-of-Chicago representatives, many of whom carry a stock of neckwear ranging from 150 to 400 or 500 ties. You may telephone the one nearest you, or if there is no one listed in your vicinity, write us for the name of the nearest representative. It is not possible to list all of our representatives in each advertisement, and the list is constantly growing.

Salesmen and District Managers

Our business has been established over a period of years, and more than ninety per cent of all of our sales are repeat orders. This repeat business assures a good representative a steady, growing income. We desire applications from additional representatives who are qualified to make from thirty to fifty dollars a week, or more, from the start. Representatives who qualify may become district managers in territories employing from 10 to 25 to as many as 50 representatives. District managers have substantial earning possibilities with splendid future prospects.

A full page advertisement in colors on the back cover of the Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor is scheduled to appear on October 23.

If interested, please write for our comprehensive treatise, "OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NECKWEAR BUSINESS." We furnish neckwear on consignment to responsible representatives, without investment.

Partial List of Representatives

ILLINOIS — Peoria — R. L. Latta, 154 North Eleanor Place. Tel. 2-1227. Wilmette — Richard F. Wrightson, 1006 Linden Ave., Tel. Wilmette 2082.

INDIANA—Indianapolis—G. O. Goddard, 3136 North Capitol Ave., Tel. Talbot 6077.
Kokomo—Glen W. Geary, 1740 West Taylor St., Tel. 4733.
Rockville — Isaac R. Sandford, 401 College St.
Terre Haute—Chas. L. Francis, 2527 Dilman St., Tel. H-2122.

IOWA—Des Moines—Mrs. R. J. Chadbock, 2915 West 4th St. B. F. Goldman, 1022 20th St., Tel. 3-1546. Waterloo—W. L. Oswald, 259 Kenilworth Rd., Tel. 5750-W. T. D. Smedley, 731 W. 3rd St.

MARYLAND — Baltimore — Mr. G. Herman Carl, 1711 N. Broadway.

MASSACHUSETTS — Melrose — Mr. Jas. T. Murphy, 49 East Emerson St.

MICHIGAN—Berrien Springs—S. B. Colvin.
Detroit—Mrs. Jessie M. Gordon, 473 Peterboro, Woodstock Apartments. Tel. Terrace 2-9654. H. S. Weil, 807 Empire Bldg., Tel. Cadillac 8549. M. Wohl, Hotel Detroiter. Mr. Wm. Wilson, 15815 Log Cabin.

MINNESOTA—Minneapolis—Elmer L. Fuller, 3707 Grand Ave., Apt. 104, Tel. Regent 3032. O. F. Meyers, 1409 West 31st St. Harold Olsen, 3950 3rd Ave., So.

MISSOURI—Maplewood—J. L. Schoen, 3520 Commonwealth Ave., Tel. Main 4056.
Overland—Mrs. Geo. L. Sack, 2460 Oakland.

NEBRASKA — Lincoln — Robt. J. McCormick, 1113 H St., Apt. A, Tel. B-1596.

NEW YORK—Buffalo—Victor Blackhall, 267 Elmwood Ave.

OHIO—Akron—Mr. Herbert W. Hopkins, 586 Adams Court.
Cincinnati—F. P. Savier, 301 Central Ave., Tel. Main 4776.
Cleveland — Sol Manche, Fidelity Bldg., Tel. Main 8980. Robert F. Stone, Fidelity Bldg., Tel. Main 8980. Irving R. Wade, 1922 Fidelity Bldg., Tel. Main 8980.

PENNSYLVANIA — Easton — Della Richards, 215 Burke St.
Philadelphia—Mr. Frank R. Andrews, 302 N. 35th St., Tel. Baring 0480.

TENNESSEE — Memphis — E. Kemper Smith, 137 East Calhoun.

TEXAS—Dallas—Mrs. M. B. Rivenbark, 3450 Mercedes, Tel. 8-8416. Mrs. Blanche Gilbert, 3135 Mockingbird Lane, Tel. 3-7956.
Galveston—Mr. Geo. Hamilton, 2127 39th St.
Port Arthur — Leonard A. Smith, 2736 14th St.

WISCONSIN — Beloit — Bill Jackson, North Dormitory No. 307.
Green Bay — G. M. Ording, 1227 Cherry St.
Racine—Geo. H. Trevizanus, 511 16th St., Tel. Jackson 4721.

C. E. ZIMMERMAN

154 EAST ERIE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
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Bicycle Train a Hit Despite Rain, Snow and Some Sun

There was all kinds of weather but it ended well and a good time was had by the 191 joyous trippers who spent the day at the foot of Mt. Washington.

The bicycle invasion of New Hampshire yesterday caused by the inauguration of the Boston & Maine's bicycle and foliage-viewing excursion train to Fabyan, N. H., must surely have brought back memories of the "nineties" to oldsters and for several hours added a new traffic problem to New Hampshire highways.

For not in 30 years have so many cyclists been seen on New Hampshire roads in such a number. The old Fabyan House, typical square wooden resort hotel near by, must have shaken with joy in its old timbers as it looked down again upon scenes of the days when vacationists "stayed put" for a whole season and had time to ride bicycles instead of roaming around the countryside in gasoline buggies.

One Trip Begets Another

Motorists busy with a sizable traffic problem in Crawford Notch yesterday were slowed down even more as several "youngsters" of 50 gyrated back and forth over the road to see "how it felt" to ride a bicycle after a 30-year lapse.

Despite the discouraging weather which cut attendance, the new train is a success, according to officials of the road. So much so that they intend to run another on Oct. 20 to Centre Barnstead, N. H., on a "hike and bike" basis.

One hundred and ninety-one excursionists in Massachusetts and New Hampshire got up a good deal earlier than usual on Sunday and braved the rain to the various stops along the route. The fall foliage which was discouragingly green during most of the trip northward burst into full color as the train labored along the west side of the Crawford Notch's steep slopes.

Snow Fell and Sun Shone

A brisk breeze swept the Fabyan platform as 53 cyclists got under way to explore the highways and byways around Fabyan. A number of excursionists who had come to walk anyway disappeared quickly. A very light snow fell, but later the day relented, the skies cleared partially, the sun shone, and eventually the weather became hardly a setback when faced with the joy of the occasion.

The New Hampshire hills took on their steely blue winter look and as Mt. Washington with its snowy top loomed into view hosts of excursionists rushed to the right side of the train and chattered excitedly on the scene.

At Crawford station, Fabyan, a number of excursionists departed in automobiles for the base station of the cog railway up Mt. Washington where a special trip was run to the summit. For about 30 minutes the summit remained clear and visible but eventually lowering clouds hid it from view.

Most Cyclists Women

Most of the bicyclists were women, for apparently masculine dignity prevented most of the men from riding for fear of being laughed at. Only one pair of shorts was in evidence, most of the women falling back upon the woolen accordion-pleated bicycling skirt with either flannel hiking shirts or sweaters.

Next spring when the Boston & Maine inaugurates "hike and bike" trains in earnest it is expected that the more favorable weather will bring out the more abbreviated costumes.

Riders yesterday had their choice of American wheels or for a slightly larger amount could hire English bicycles with three speeds, hand brakes and balloon tires.

Three tandems were available, but only one couple ventured to hire a two-seater, even though the membership of the excursion boasted several father-daughter, boy-friend-girl-friend combinations. A bicycle renting and selling agency in Harvard Square, Cambridge, loaded some odd 85 wheels aboard the train for here and 11 persons brought their own wheels and checked them in the baggage car. One couple rode all the way into North Station from Mattapan.

On early evidence it appears that the bicycling fad may be renewed to its former favor in New England when these trains become more popular judging from the tenor of yesterday's excursion.

By a Staff Photographer

Back to the Days of '98

Upper Left—They're Off. B. & M. Bike-and-Hike Train. Upper Right—Even the Policeman Can't Do Anything in This Case. Bottom—"On a Bicycle Built for Two"

State Seeks to Drop Fischer Indictment

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 7 (AP)—Attorney General David T. Wilentz announced Oct. 5 that proceedings would be instituted for the dismissal of the criminal libel indictments returned last week against William H. Fischer, militant Toms River editor and publisher.

The indictments were voted by the Ocean County grand jury Sept. 27, one against Fischer and one against his publishing company. They charged the editor libeled Sheriff James R. Hensler during the summer of 1934, when Fischer, in his paper, the New Jersey Courier, conducted a campaign against alleged gambling in the county.

These true bills, in effect, superseded other criminal libel returned in 1934, which charged Fischer and his publication with libeling the sheriff and over 100 members of the Republican county organization in the same connection. The Supreme Court early this week granted a motion to nolle prosse the old indictments.

Mr. Wilentz, in his statement today on the new indictments, said:

"This decision was reached when it was agreed that the Attorney General's participation in the Fischer matter was limited by Justice Perskie's designation to the prosecution of the old indictments and did not empower or authorize the Attorney General or his representative to appear before the grand jury of Ocean County for the purpose of procuring any additional indictments."

Safety Patrols Formed In 56 Arizona Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—No less than 56 Arizona schools now have safety patrols, organized among the pupils along the lines of a movement which started in St. Louis and has spread all over the United States until now there are a quarter of a million patrol members.

This statement was made by Sam G. Bailie, secretary of the Automobile Association, when he installed a traffic safety patrol at the Tempe Grade School. Gov. B. B. Moeur assisted in the ceremonies. The boys were presented with Sam Browne belts and badges and dubbed "safety soldiers" by Mr. Bailie.

Thomas Is Willing to Head R. I. Labor's National Party

(Continued from Page 1)

lution calling for a third party organization meeting, to be called by the Rhode Island division of the American Federation of Labor.

This meeting was demanded at the thirty-fifth semiannual convention of the federation which ended here last night. Approval of the plan was forced only after a stiff fight won by officials of the United Textile Workers Union. This textile organization has favored the creation of a third party for several weeks.

Saving America

Observing these efforts to abandon the past policy of strikes and arbitrations for the upbuilding of legislative and political power, Mr. Thomas, who is probably America's best-known Socialist and a perennial Presidential candidate on that party's ticket, heralded the movement as a means of saving America from "Hitlerism and Fascism."

His statement concerning his willingness to accept leadership of the new party was expressed to newspapermen following his address to convention delegates.

"It is not my intention or the intention of the Socialist Party to merge with any other party unless we are certain that they are sincere in purpose. If they are ready in 1936, you can say from me that I will lead them, if they want me, and my party will come with me, I feel sure," he declared.

Thomas Chief Speaker

Mr. Thomas was principal speaker at the convention. His popularity among the delegates was attested by the fact that several times he was interrupted by applause and cheers. Especially vociferious were the demonstrations during Mr. Thomas' allusions to the reputed failure of the present Roosevelt Administration to satisfy the demands of organized labor.

These demonstrations were taken by observers to signify that the leadership of the new third party would probably be tendered to Mr. Thomas.

William L. Connolly, president of the Rhode Island A. F. of L. was ordered to call a party convention within the next six months.

Four Hours in Passing

Although the convention resolution, sponsored by the U. T. W., was passed unanimously, it took four hours to bring the 150 delegates from 80 unions into line.

The textile delegates had been instructed by their vice-president, Francis J. Gorman, in Washington, that the resolution must pass, as he desired the backing of home state when he went into the National Convention of the American Federation of Labor in Atlantic City this week to seek support for a national Labor Party.

By a vote of two to one the convention voted to reject the recommendation that the delegates favor a movement to eliminate craft unions and have industrial unions in mass production industries. The pioneers in the Rhode Island labor movement, most of them craftsmen, defeated the resolution supported by the textile workers and the vote, which appeared to be indication of the end of the Labor Party, had no effect.

The Resolution

The resolutions which provided for the Labor Party said in part:

"The program of this party must be based on the immediate economic demands of the workers, such as bona fide unemployment insurance, the expense for which is met by the employers and the government, and not by the workers who are in no way responsible for unemployment, and for higher wages, shorter hours; upon liquidation of the army of unemployed; upon guarantee of annual income, through full employment at wages sufficient to insure an American standard of living, and finally, against the growing menace of Fascism, as manifested in the American Liberty League, in subsidized newspapers and trade papers, in the subsidized radio and in other agents of reactionary, open-shop antilabor interest, and be it

"Resolved: That the Rhode Island State Branch of the American Federation of Labor shall, through the president and executive council, call a State Labor Party convention within six months, the delegates to which shall have been elected from local unions, from city central bodies, and from other labor organizations, to determine the policy of the Labor Party, membership of which shall be based on the principle of no discrimination of any person on account of race, religious creed or political affiliation, and including workers in all walks of life, and that at this convention the delegates shall determine whether or not to launch a State Labor Party ticket, the delegates to which shall, if the decision be affirmative, nominate candidates; or, if the decision be in the negative, the delegates shall decide upon a time and place for a second state convention."

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"THE GREAT WALTZ" (Boston Opera House). Spectacular musical play from Radio City. Book by Moss Hart. Dances by Albertina Rasch. Music by Johann Strauss, Sr. and Jr. 8:30.

"POST ROAD" (Copley). Starring Mary Young. Mystery play. 8:40.

"JUBILEE" (Shubert). Starring Mary Boland. Music and lyrics by Cole Porter. Book by Moss Hart. Albertina Rasch dancers. 8:15.

Movies

BOSTON—Stepin Fetchit in person in Franco-Harlem Revue. Mobile Sissle and his orchestra. Jack Holt in "Storm Over the Andes." 10:50 a. m., 1:33, 4:36, 7:17, 10:02.

EXETER—"Steamboat Round the Bend." 2:09, 5, 7:54. "Bright Lights." 3:25, 6:20, 9:14.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Virginia Judge," with W. C. Kelly and Stepin Fetchit. Fenway: 1, 3:30, 6:14, 8:59. Paramount: 10:38 a. m., 1:01, 3:34, 6:07, 8:40. "The Case of the Lucky Legs," with Warren William, Genevieve Tobin, Patricia Ellis ant Allen Jenkins. Fenway: 2:12, 4:51, 7:30, 10:09. Paramount: 9, 11:33 a. m., 2:06, 4:39, 7:12, 9:45.

STATE AND ORPHEUM —"Broadway Melody of 1936," musical production with Jack Benny, Eleanor Powell and Robert Taylor. Orpheum: 9:55 a. m., both theaters, 12:15, 2:35, 4:55, 7:15, 9:40.

FINE ARTS—Conrad Veidt in "The Legend of William Tell." (in English). Filmed in Switzerland. 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50. Also "Wings Over Everest," "Detectives at Work" and Silly Symphony.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Diamond Jim," with Edward Arnold. 10, 11:55 a. m., 2:02, 4:02, 6:05, 8:09, 10:16. Color cartoon, "Going on Two."

METROPOLITAN — Paul Muni and Ann Dvorak in "Dr. Socrates," 11:41 a. m., 2:03, 4:51, 7:39, 10:17. Stage, Willard Robison and his orchestra. Elida Ballet.

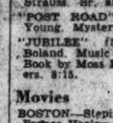
MODERN—Bing Crosby and Joan Bennett in "Two for Tonight," romantic comedy. 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 10. "Gay Deception," 10:05 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 5:55, 8:30. Also "Popeye" cartoon.

COOLIDGE CORNER — Will Rogers in "Steamboat 'Round the Bend." 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. "Mystery of Edwin Drood." 2, 5, 8.

MAJESTIC — "The Crusades," with Loretta Young and Henry Wilcoxon, Katherine DeMille and others. 2:15, 8:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Will Rogers in "Holland," "Taking the Blame," with Betty Boop, "Home Work." 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

TREMONT — Jane Withers and Jackie Searle in "Ginger." 10:19 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:05. "Little Men," 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.



UNIVERSITY — "Every Night at 8," 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. "Jalna," 1:45, 5, 8:15. "March of Time," 4:40, 7:55.

UPTOWN — "Annapolis Farewell," 1, 4:03, 7:06, 10:09. "Hot Tip," 2:34, 5:37, 8:40. Also "March of Time," 3:42, 6:45, 9:48.

Music

BOSTON CIVIC OPERA ORCHESTRA—With chorus, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, Copley Square, Back Bay, 8.

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Round table and dinner; illustrated lecture by E. D. Putnam of Antrim, N. H., on "Our Native Wild Flowers," 3 Joy Street, 6:15.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—First of series of free lectures on "Irish Poetry and Folk Lore," by Robin Flower, deputy keeper of the Mss., British Museum; lecturer in Celtic in the University of London and corresponding fellow of the Mediaeval Academy of America, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Tomorrow

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Harvest festival, luncheon and dinner, clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street, noon through evening.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB — Monthly business meeting, entertainment with music, dancing, reading, Salle Moderne, Hotel Statler, 2.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Guidance to Greek Art, by Miss Maginnis, 11.

EPA GREATER BOSTON CHORUS—Dorchester Woman's Club, 38 Center Street, 2:30.

OUTDOOR SKETCHING —Arts and Crafts aRA project, along Fenway, meet opposite Sears Roebuck, Boylston St., and Brookline Ave. 3.

MERCHANTS CREDIT BUREAU — Meeting and luncheon, Oval Room, Hotel Touraine, 12.

KIWANIS CLUB—Talk by Max Nelson, director of East Boston Social Center Council, on "A Social Experiment in East Boston," Auditorium, Boston City Club, 12:15.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Talk by D. Leo Dolan, director, Canadian Travel Bureau, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

New Jersey Link in Long Chain Of Inland Waterways From Boston to Florida Promised

Construction of a 30-mile-long New Jersey ship canal, all that is now needed to complete a chain of inland waterways linking Boston and Florida, was virtually promised today by J. Hampton Moore, president of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, in opening the association's four-day convention at the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Moore declared his optimism was based upon President Roosevelt's message to the convention which pointed out that the extended national relief program had provided additional funds of $39,974,500 for river and harbor improvements to include completion of the protected inner water route.

More than 200 delegates from all over the eastern part of the United States listened to the association leader's exposition of progress made on the inland canal route which utilizes the waters of the Atlantic Ocean only at protected spots along the coastline, pierces the coast here and there by canals and takes advantage of available bays, inlets and rivers.

The Missing Link

The New Jersey ship canal is the "missing link" in the intercoastal waterway with the single exception of a six-mile inner waterway now under construction between Cape Fear, N. C., and Winyah Bay, S. C. The proposed canal would cut across New Jersey from Raritan Bay to Bordertown on the Delaware River.

The 30-mile link would throw open to small craft the entire inland water route starting at Boston and working southward by canal, river and bay to Miami. With the completion of the final link, the association would end a 28-year-old fight for improved waterways along the Atlantic costline.

But the end of this fight would merely presage the start of another, said Mr. Moore, namely, a connected link of waterways completely surrounding the eastern half of the United States. Work is practically done, he said, on an inland water route from the western coast of Florida to Brownsville, Texas. Shovels are now cutting a connecting link between the east and west coasts of northern Florida.

By utilizing the Mississippi River, the Great Lakes and the new barge canal between Buffalo and the Hudson, the association head foresaw the ultimate hookup of an unbroken inland waterway route around the eastern half of the country.

Canal to Be Discussed

The proposed New Jersey ship canal will be discussed by six prominent speakers at the session of the convention tonight. Another address will tell of the relation of the proposed canal to the State of Pennsylvania.

Meanwhile, the area between New York and Philadelphia presents another baffling problem with the closing of the old Raritan and Delaware Canal, recently abandoned by the Pennsylvania Railroad and taken over by the State of New Jersey. This canal has been closed for one year, appropriations being insufficient to maintain it in operation.

Because this old canal is closed, boats must temporarily take an outside water route for 23 miles from Sandy Hook, N. J., just south of Staten Island, to the New Jersey coastwise inland route already constructed. The construction of the new canal to Bordertown would provide a still shorter inland route and make unnecessary the reopening of the old Raritan-Delaware canal. Instead of skirting the New Jersey coast, the proposed route would virtually open a water course directly through the heart of New Jersey. Further, it would provide a direct water communication between New York City and the Delaware River.

Follow On to Miami

From Chesapeake Bay the completed inland waterways follow a route through the new Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal and thence by inland waterways of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, to Miami.

Mr. Moore indicated that the 30-mile New Jersey cut would be costly and would encounter powerful opposition from the railroads. But he pointed out that the question of cost has not been raised against similar projects involving the spending of hundreds of millions of dollars. The association must continue to work until the fight is won, he asserted.

Miss Mary H. Ward, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, welcomed the women in the party at the Statler this noon, following the informal reception and welcome to delegates. The convention officially opened at 2 p. m. today, with invocation by the Rev. Samuel M. Lindsay of Brookline and an address of welcome by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield.

Ratification of the so-called St. Lawrence Treaty with Canada was opposed by a special committee headed by Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The committee helped to defeat Senate ratification of this plan.

"If, as opponents of the St. Lawrence Treaty contended," said Mr. Moore, "ratification would not be in the interest of the United States, but would take away from our own waterways tremendous sums of money for a foreign enterprise, congratulations are due the association and its special committee for its effective work."

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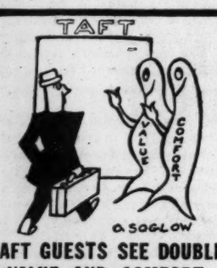

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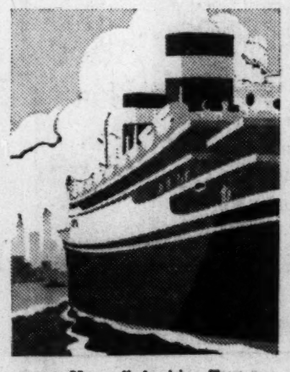
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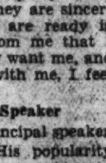
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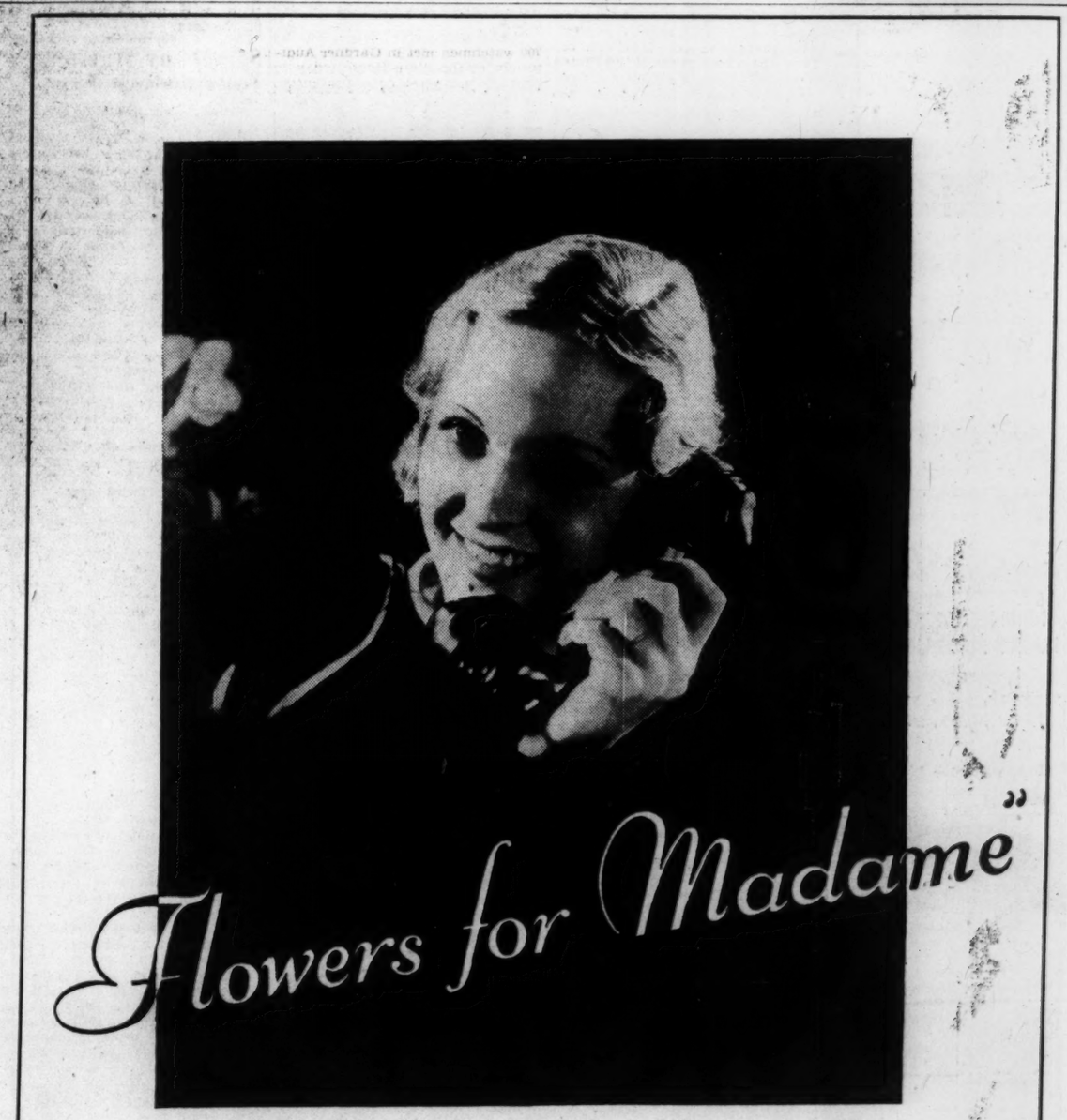

FLOWERS for Madame, of course, and letters and gifts for her birthday, for her anniversary, for all days of special significance. But best of all, a telephoned greeting, perhaps across miles of intervening space! Say the things she wants to hear — when she wants to hear them. Send flowers and gifts for their sentimental and intrinsic value. Make telephone calls, too, for value; but for value which can only be estimated by the individuals between whom they pass.
NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Hoover Condemns Orgy of Peace-Time Spending by Roosevelt Regime

Democrats Regard Hoover's Hat as Already in the Ring

(Continued from Page 1)

publican convention, all lead them to the same conclusion.

Whether Mr. Hoover is a candidate or not, or has even decided the matter in his own thoughts, one indisputable fact does stand out; in the task of giving the United States the incalculable benefit of an opposition—which is only next in importance in a democracy to giving the country an administration itself, Herbert Hoover is at the forefront.

He has focused attention implacably on one issue, the budget, and it is a question whether he has not shaped the form of the early stages of the 1936 election by his single address.

The very effectiveness of the Hoover speech has caused uneasiness in certain eastern Republican circles where it was thought and hoped that Mr. Hoover was disposed of politically for good.

Into Enemy's Camp

Charles D. Hilles, Republican National Committeeman from New York, and ex-Tsar of the National Committee, is as strong an opponent of Mr. Hoover as the party holds, though their economic views are not dissimilar.

Mr. Hoover is following up his Oakland address by a trip right into the Hilles territory where the spotlight will be upon him. Mr. Hoover has served notice that as titular leader of the Republican Party he intends to be heard; and the Oakland speech leaves no doubt that he has plenty to say.

Democrats were quick to find flaws in the Hoover speech, which, like all political utterances, gained effectiveness in parts by emphasizing viewpoints most sympathetic to the speaker.

None Disputes Its Power

Whatever Democrats may say, however, no impartial observer disputes its power and barbed resourcefulness; the description of the New Deal's spending policies as "joyriding to bankruptcy" as a case in point.

Boiled down into their essence the Democratic comment, soon to find expression in a blast of counter-rhetoric, runs something like this:

Mr. Hoover's declaration that the New Deal's expenditures are running "over $8,000,000,000 a year" is absurd. The figure is arrived at by counting in expenditures from all sorts of revolving funds, which, like the RFC that Mr. Hoover himself instituted, are paying back, or will pay back money promptly into the Treasury.

Figures on Unemployment

Mr. Hoover's figures on unemployment are neat but fallacious. Mr. Hoover charged the New Deal had put only 700,000 people back to work and got the figure by comparing the A. F. of L. unemployment for October, 1932 (11,585,000) with the present (10,900,000).

But the Democrats say Mr. Hoover should have taken the unemployment figure when he quit office, March, 1933. In March, 1933, there were 13,689,000 unemployed, so that by Mr. Hoover's own reckoning some 2,800,000 workers have got jobs since then.

Mr. Hoover's charge that the "nation skidded into a bank panic" as "the fiscal and currency policies of the New Deal were gradually disclosed" brings the Democratic retort that the bank panic occurred before Mr. Roosevelt took office. Even before the March bank debacle, the records show that during the year 1932 banks were closing their doors in increasing numbers, it is pointed out.

The Democratic rejoinder to the Hoover speech is just about to be released, and will take varied forms. But it is obvious that the very eagerness to get into the fray measures to a considerable degree the importance attached to the Hoover salvo.

To recapitulate, the Hoover speech showed Mr. Hoover again in the same fighting trim that he was in in the Des Moines speech of 1932; it shows Mr. Hoover a man to be reckoned with, both in hostile Democratic and Old Guard Republican circles; it convinced Democratic members of the inner command that Mr. Hoover is a potential candidate; and it focused immediate pre-election debate on the big issue of the budget.

Text of Hoover Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 7—Following is the text in part of former President Hoover's speech here:

We must first examine the record as to what is being done and then diagnose the consequences.

As to the records, if you will examine the reports of the bureau of the budget, you will find that the Roosevelt Administration has changed the form of publishing governmental accounts. That raises a barrier against easy comparisons with previous administrations.

Republican Administrations were old-fashioned and simply put expenses down on one side of the ledger and receipts on the other. They did not try to fool the taxpayer or make the taxpayer feel better than he really was. Under the New Deal the expenditures have been divided into "regular" expenditures and "emergency" or "recovery" expenditures. These are new words for an old South American and European device of dividing the budget into "ordinary" and "extraordinary" budgets.

Won't Relieve the Pocket

The report of the federal budget bureau shows that large items which have been an essential part of the government expenditures for years have now been styled "emergency." The vast area of spending through loans guaranteed by the Government is not represented in the budget with any taxpayer's liability.

Under this arrangement the losses on that will come to the next generation. And there are large items now excluded from the statements of expenditures which improve the looks of the accounts. These jugglings will no doubt ease the taxpayer's mind, but they will not relieve his pocket.

However, we can with diligence dig the facts out from under these methods, and despite all these obstacles can compute with fair certainty from the present commitments where the nation will be in another 15 months.

Peace Costlier Than War

The first conclusion is that all losses counted in the expenditures are now running over $8,000,000,000 a year. The annual deficit is running nearly $3,500,000,000. These deficits are, of course, added to the national debt.

The second conclusion is that the unpaid government obligations which will fall upon the taxpayer at the end of the Roosevelt Administration will exceed $35,000,000,000.

The third conclusion is that this peacetime debt will at the end of 1936 exceed our World War debt by $10,000,000,000; and the cost of the peacetime New Deal threatens to exceed that of the Great War.

It is of course true that during the last years of the last Republican Administration deficits were incurred. Just as advance information on misrepresentation, I may state that the deficits of those years were not as large as are being made to appear by the New Deal publications.

Included $2,000,000,000 in Loans

They include expenditures which the New Deal now excludes in publishing its own accounts. They also include over $2,000,000,000 of loans to industry, agriculture, and banks, which have since been mostly collected and spent by the New Deal Administration. But the important thing is that the Republican Administration genuinely endeavored to balance the whole government budget. That was not a pious subterfuge. It was a definite program.

The record shows that in the year 1931 the Democratic Congress was urged to enact additional revenues of $1,200,000,000 and to co-operate in a cut of $600,000,000 of less pressing expenditures. Only a part of this revenue was wrung from the Democratic Congress after nearly six months of fighting, delay, and obstruction, punctuated by vetoes of pork barrel appropriations.

Futile Appeal to Congress

Even then over half of the recommended decreases in expenditures were rejected. Again in 1932, $700,000,000 of additional revenues and $300,000,000 of additional reductions in expenditures were urged, and again, after months of delay, were refused altogether.

It is not overstatement to say that had the Republican principles of balancing the budget been accepted in 1931 and 1932, the final stone in the foundation of permanent recovery would have been laid three years ago instead of deferred for years hence.

I do not need recall the promises so vigorously put forward by the Democratic platform, the Democratic candidate, and the Democratic orators in the campaign of 1932—the promises that they would balance the budget, and reduce expenditures by $1,000,000,000 a year.

Ignorance Were Bliss

I may suggest that our opponents in 1932 would have received far less votes had they disclosed to the country their intention to increase the expenditures by $14,000,000,000 in four years; or had they disclosed that they would maintain a deficit of $3,500,000,000 per annum; that they would increase the numbers of the Government bureaucracy by 160,000 persons and create 5000 paid committees and commissions.

They would have lost still more votes had they informed us that they would abandon the gold standard; that they would devalue the dollar by 41 per cent; that they would repudiate Government obligations; that they would seek to circumvent the Constitution; that they would attempt to socialize and regiment Americans.

It is perhaps not an overstatement that on the now demonstrated principles of this Administration, they could not have won the election of 1932.

Army of Spenders

I would call your attention to the numbers and potency of the army of spenders which has been created. According to the reports of the Civil Service Commission, there were about 573,000 civilian employees in the Federal Government at the end of the Coolidge Administration. There were about 565,000 at the end of the Hoover Administration. There are 730,000 today. And this does not include some 100,000 part-time paid members of some 5000 committees and agencies of one sort or another who all spend money. Nor does it include the people on relief. The whole system of nonpolitical appointments under the civil service which had been steadily built up by every Administration for years has now been practically ignored. Almost this whole addition of 260,000 new people on the federal pay roll constitutes the most gigantic spoils raid in our history. Even Andrew Jackson appointed less than 10,000.

Someone Else Pays the Bill

Whenever you increase the numbers of political bureaucracy you not only have to pay them but they are veritable research laboratories for new inventions in spending money. Bureaucracy rushes headlong into visions of the millennium and sends the bill to the Treasury.

And there are three implacable spirits in bureaucracy—self-perpetuation, expansion, and demand for more power. Moreover, they also serve to help win elections.

When we protest at those expenditures we are met with the sneer, "Would you let the people starve?" No. Never. It was, in fact, a Republican Administration that in 1930 announced that no American should go hungry or cold through no fault of his own. It organized the relief so effectively by co-operation of the Federal Government with the state and local authorities that the public health actually improved during that whole period.

Praise for Unselfish Aid

And here let me pay tribute to the thousands of devoted men and women who gave of their time and energies to conduct that relief over three long years. Theirs was no political objective. Nor was it their object to spend the people's money to prime economic pumps, nor to make social experiments which delayed real jobs. Theirs was a solicitude that those in distress from no fault of their own should be tided over until productive jobs returned.

Real relief is imperative, but its necessary and generous cost unmixed with other objectives would be but a minor part of the $8,000,000,000 per annum. The presumed purpose of this spending has been to secure recovery. And we may well inquire what has been accomplished toward finding real jobs in productive industry and commerce by this roaring torrent of federal spending and deficit.

The best measure of the depression is the number of unemployed. Justly I take the date of the election of November, 1932, for this test. For months prior to that election unemployment had been steadily decreasing, but with the election, industrial orders were canceled; the nation at once slowed down its engine. As the fiscal and currency policies of the New Deal were gradually disclosed, the nation skidded into a bank panic. From the day of that election, the New Deal policies dominated economic and business life. In October, 1932, prior to the election, there were 11,585,000 people out of work, according to the American Federation of Labor. Sixty days ago, two years and eight months after the election, after all this gigantic spending, there were still 10,900,000 unemployed, according to the same authority, or a decrease of only 700,000.

Cannot Buy Prosperity

And if it were not for artificial support of industry by this hugely increased flood of government money, the unemployment would be greater than in 1932.

Since those Supreme Court decisions, the nation is showing some hopeful signs of progress. Every American prays that it may be genuine and come quickly—not alone because it would end infinite misery but because with recovery would come an atmosphere in which the vast problems of the nation can be solved more rationally and more fully.

They could be solved in a spirit of Americanism rather than be dominated by the spirit of Europeanism. But whatever recovery we have is constantly endangered by this riotous spending and this unbalanced budget. We cannot spend ourselves into real prosperity. Certainly an artificial prosperity can be created by borrowing to spend, whether by individuals or governments. That is joyriding to bankruptcy.

Only Three Ways to Pay

These gigantic budget deficits must inevitably be paid for somehow, sometime. There are only three ways to meet the unpaid bills of a government. The first is taxation. The second is repudiation. The third is inflation.

Already our country is highly taxed. Our total taxes today—federal, state and local—are the highest of any great country in the world except the British, even in proportion to our national income. But the British have a balanced budget and are yearly reducing taxes. We, even with our burden of taxes today, must take on the further load from a budget about 50 per cent balanced. We are on the way deeper into the morass of more and more taxes. The British are on their way out of the stifling swamp of taxation.

Who Will Pay the Taxes?

Who will pay these taxes? We have just seen a tax bill estimated to produce $300,000,000 per annum. That apparently could not have been designed to meet the regular annual deficit of $3,500,000,000. It was put forward with the slogan "Soak the Rich." But with the passage of that bill the rich are now "soaked." We may therefore conclude that someone else will have to meet the $3,250,000,000 remaining annual deficit if the bill is paid. If it is paid by taxes those taxes must fall on the so-called economic middle class and the poor. There is no one else left. The poor will pay out of indirect taxes, hidden in the rent and everything they buy. And when the price of the necessaries of life to those who have but a living wage is advanced by hidden taxes, those people are not sharing a surplus with the Government. They have no surplus. The poor must go without something in order to pay the taxes wrapped up in the package they take from the store.

Every butcher knows that today the poor are depriving themselves of bacon and meat. The economic middle class—whether they be farmers or workers at the bench or the desk, professional or businessmen—produce 80 per cent of the national income. They, like the poor, will pay by indirect taxes in the cost of living, and in addition, they will pay again and again in direct taxes.

No matter where you place taxes, the bulk of them must come from those who work and produce.

The subtle process of issuing government bonds to pay that deficit not only leaves it to be paid from your lifelong earnings, but it daily creates new dangers. No doubt these unpaid bills can be canceled by repudiation. The New Deal form of repudiation is devaluation. We can further devalue the dollar—which is, of course, repudiation on the installment plan.

Devaluation is a modern and polite term for clipping the coin. Rome relied upon this method during its decline.

If devaluation has the inflationary effect that the New Deal claims, then in the long run it raises the prices of everything we buy and the cost of living goes up to everybody, farmer and worker alike. The loss comes out of the people.

But more than that, the returns from your insurance policy, your savings account for old age and your children, your veterans' allowance and your old-age pension, are also depleted in purchasing power. Who then pays? It is the same economic middle class and the poor.

That would still be true if the rich were taxed to the whole amount of their fortunes.

A New Subtle Danger

The general public mind has been focused on the notion that inflation consists merely of printing press money. There is also printing press credit. That is a subtle daily increasing danger. Already it has contributed to increase the price of the things you buy and the cost of living. The present rise in the stock market is ample proof that some people know it.

There is a place on that road where there lurks an appalling national peril. We have not reached these extremes, but that is the road we are traveling. The Administration may not know where they are going, but they are taking us with them.

Let us not forget that deficits and their resulting debts can be subtly accumulated to a volume where in agony democracy can not be led to shoulder the taxes to lift them.

People in Smoke Cloud

The tragedy is that the people at large are lulled into the belief that these borrowed deficits cost them nothing; that they do not have to pay; that the money comes out of some indefinite source without obligation or burden to them.

Indirect or direct schemes of inflation have been the curse of the earth since the World War. They were one of the causes of our mad speculation in 1927 to 1929. They were the immediate cause of the European collapse in 1931 and the worldwide depression.

And let me say that if the history of the last hundred years teaches anything, it is that inflation is more dangerous to a people than war. It has been the abyss into which democracy has fallen in these recent years. It has been the cradle of tyranny in a dozen countries. And they all started by inflating bank credit.

Must Stimulate Production

We are asked for a constructive program. The first step is a sound fiscal policy.

In the large, our problem is to stimulate and utilize the great productive capacity of our people. Herein is the great constructive program—to find the road by which we may attain the vast enrichments of science and technology within the province of private enterprise and personal liberty.

Therein we must add the new upon the structure of the old—for therein lie the foundations of centuries of human effort. It will succeed not through vast generalizations but through human sympathy, detailed policies, hard common sense, and political realism. That is the greatest opportunity of statesmanship in two generations.

By a Staff Artist

Is He a Candidate?

Militant Hoover Speech Stirs Up Both Parties

(Continued from Page 1)

little joke. What's more, he held a press conference unlike anything in which he has participated since the old, ambitious days in the Department of Commerce.

So the atmosphere around Palo Alto definitely makes it the Republican capital of the nation.

But the riddle remains—Is Mr. Hoover personally a candidate for the presidential nomination?

Even Friends Differ

His closest friends are not helpful in answering the question. Some say:

"No, he wants to be the chief influence in the party, and hence will not take himself out of the nomination picture. But he realizes somebody else should be the standard-bearer."

And others say:

"You know Mr. Hoover; you know that he wants vindication; that he would like to follow the paths of Grover Cleveland; that like any other human being he would like reinstatement by the country, and that therefore he is very receptive. You also know that his political acumen has never been his greatest quality, and that perhaps he is persuaded he can be nominated."

Some Things Seem Sure

Some things seem certain—that Mr. Hoover wants above all to prevent the Republican Party from repudiating his Administration in an effort to garner votes in 1936; that, as titular leader, he wants to direct the choice of candidate and policies, and finally, that he wants to put the country back on the only paths he considers safe.

There is indubitably a candidatorial atmosphere around here. If Mr. Hoover has no personal ambitions, he acts altogether as if he had them. He makes the perfect picture of a candidate. But these phenomena might equally fit a desire to be vindicated by indirection, a desire to become an older statesman. And it is reported that Mrs. Hoover does not look forward to four more years in Washington.

Made Amazing Speech

Mr. Hoover's Saturday afternoon and evening in Oakland were a tour de force. He arrived early, had a conference at which he bantered at length with Washington reporters who had wandered up the coast from the Roosevelt party at San Diego. Then he conferred with picked Young Republicans from the 11 states, and finally gave his money policy speech to his largest radio audience in years.

The speech was confined to the fiscal policies of the Administration. It was an amazing speech to hear from Mr. Hoover. There was, for instance, the joke, when he said the Roosevelt budget reminded him of the item "MHS" which appeared in a housewife's budget, and which he said meant "must have spent." There was his quip that the Roosevelt deficit of $3,500,000,000 a year meant one suit of clothes for every mile between the earth and the sun.

Much Applause Heard

There were paragraphs in which every sentence was punctuated by applause, like this: "Whenever you increase the numbers of political bureaucracy you not only have to pay them, but they are veritable research laboratories for new inventions in spending money"—laughter.

"Bureaucracy rushes headlong into visions of the millennium and sends the bill to the Treasury"—applause.

"And there are three implacable spirits in bureaucracy: Self-perpetuation, expansion, and demand for more power"—applause.

"Moreover, they also serve to help win elections"—laughter, cheers.

"The Roosevelt Administration is now clutched in the meshes of the gigantic spending bureaucracy which it has created"—prolonged applause.

Kept Within Bounds

Moreover, Mr. Hoover's speech, while hard hitting, was not intemperate. He pointed out, for instance, that "it is easy to overstate the dangers, we yet have time to save any such peril." He spoke greatly in contrast with some other recent Republican attacks, and he urged the party to retain some of the Roosevelt experiments.

The political point of the speech was sharpened by its final paragraph, which Mr. Hoover moved up to the front because his radio time was clipped short. In it he significantly mentioned the coming Republican convention, demanding that it "determine a program of policies to solve great issues," but, most important of all, he insisted that "every shred of personal ambition must be dumped."

May Have Been Rebuke

This statement was the nearest Mr. Hoover came to discussing candidacies, his own or any other. It was interpreted, however, as an effort to discourage talks of individuals, including himself, and perhaps as a rebuke to Gov. Frank F. Merriam of California, whose friends have recently started a brisk presidential boom for him.

It indicates that Mr. Hoover would defer discussion of candidates until the convention itself, focussing all attention on issues.

This fluid situation would be facilitated by the election of uninstructed delegations in as many states as possible.

He Is a New Hoover

Here Mr. Hoover runs into Governor Merriam's faction, which can use the state machine in California for electoral purposes, and is likely to prevent the former President from controlling this state's all important bloc of 40 odd votes.

Never have his friends seen Mr. Hoover in more zestful spirits. He is brisker looking than a year ago, his eye sparkles, he is in the best of humor.

And he wears his political uniform at every opportunity—the blue, square-cut suit, the high collar and blue silk tie, which are almost as familiar as the Roosevelt grin or the Smith brown derby. What better sign of political receptivity could you wish?

Arizona Goat Ranch Proves Real Gold Mine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICKENBURG, Ariz.—For 40 years Desire Longerot raised goats along Weaver Creek, a few miles north of this place, without ever suspecting that his corrals were built upon gravel rich in placer gold.

Mr. Longerot chose a "bench" above the bed of Weaver Creek as a site for his corrals, and sank his well there, because the ground was fairly level.

Recently Mr. Longerot sold his goats but not his land. Pedro Serra, a Mexican prospector, asked for permission to look for gold around the corrals, and a deal was made. In three weeks, working alone, the prospector washed out $500 worth of fine gold and nuggets. Three partners then joined him, and their daily recovery now averages an ounce. Mr. Longerot gets a share of the wealth.

Library Opening Opproved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Congressional Library of Mexico, one of the best equipped in the Republic, will be opened to the public under a proposition approved by the left-wing bloc (dominant) of Congress. According to plans, the library will be put at the disposal of the people from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 5 to 8 p. m. daily.

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High Court Holds Opening Session In New Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—More than a score of years ago two men individually envisaged a new home for the United States Supreme Court that would be consonant with the dignity and importance of this highest tribunal. They were William H. Taft and Cass Gilbert.

Later they met and discovered that each had been thinking about the same thing, dreaming the same dream.

Today their dream has become real and is embodied in marble in one of the most magnificent buildings in the world—an edifice costing $9,000,000. Thus, in a way, the first home of this court may be said to be a monument to the man who had the distinction of being the only American to hold the two highest positions in the land—that of President and Chief Justice, and one of America's most distinguished architects.

Inspired by the Parthenon

In designing this building Mr. Gilbert provided for an edifice of classic beauty whose inspiration was the Parthenon in Athens, and when he passed on in 1934, four years after the passing of Chief Justice Taft, his son, Cass Gilbert Jr., took up the work where his father left off.

With the assistance of his associate architect, John R. Rockhart, and David Lynn, architect of the Capitol and who, as executive officer of the Building Commission, had charge of construction, he brought the building to completion exactly as his father and Mr. Taft had envisaged it.

Beauty and endurance are combined in the structure, on which building operations were begun in 1931 and which was designed and constructed to outlast any public building in the country. Vermont marble on the exterior and Georgia marble on the interior came to a total of 455,000 cubic feet.

Great Quantities of Marble

The exterior alone contains 24,700 pieces of marble varying in weight from 200 pounds to 66 tons and averaging nearly one ton each, while the marble columns each weigh 100 tons. In some places of the façade the marble is seven feet thick.

The building rises four stories above the terrace on the east front and three stories on the west front, and is flanked by two wings, each three stories above the terrace. The outside dimensions of the building are 385 feet east and west and 304 feet north and south.

The court chamber, the suites for the justices, offices for the Attorney General and solicitor general, a robing room, rooms for the clerk and the marshal, in addition to rooms for other purposes, are on the first floor.

On the second floor is the library, which brings the Government's law library of 379,726 volumes under a single roof for the first time; stack and document rooms, offices for the librarians, a private dining room for the justices and their wives, offices for the court reporters and conference and reading rooms for members of the bar.

The entire third floor is given over to a huge reading room with open shelves, rooms for the use of the bar and conference rooms.

The fourth floor is reserved for future stack rooms and the ground floor contains storage and filing rooms, a cafeteria and kitchen, space for the press and offices for minor officers and employees of the court.

Finished in American Oak

All corridors are of white marble and the principal offices are finished in American white oak with American white oak floors.

The main, or west, façade is dominated by a double row of 16 white Vermont marble Corinthian columns supporting a sculptured pediment. Each of the fluted columns weighs 100 tons and is 51½ feet high, with a diameter of six feet at the base.

The pediment was sculptured by Robert Aitken, of New York, and comprises eight male and one female figure. Six of the male figures bear the recognizable likenesses of the late Chief Justice Taft, Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, Elihu Root, former Secretary of State; former Chief Justice Marshall, Mr. Aitken and the late Mr. Gilbert. Five of these are representative of Liberty, Order, Authority, Council and Research, Past and Present.

Sculptures on Terrace

The approach to the building is had from a short flight of steps leading to a broad terrace. Two sculptures of heroic size, designed by James Earle Fraser and called "Executor of Law" and "Contemplation of Justice," will occupy two enormous cheek blocks on the terrace.

Two white Vermont sculptured candelabra and two ornamental flagpoles with bronze bases are on the west front, which bears the inscription in the frieze over the entrance, "Equal Justice Under Law."

The rear—east—façade, with four white Vermont marble Corinthian columns and a sculptured pediment, the work of Hermon A. MacNeill, nearly duplicates the front of the building. Mr. MacNeill has introduced into the design of the pediment figures symbolizing that "law as an element of civilization was normally and naturally derived or inherited in this country from former civilizations."

Main Hall Is Majestic

The main hall, 164 feet long and 40 feet wide and lined on both walls with massive white marble columns, two rows on either end, connects the main entrance vestibule and the Supreme Court chamber. There are 10 niches in the walls—five on each side. These are designed for statues of former Chief Justices or of other notables.

The chamber of the court, where open sessions will be held, is virtually all marble and measures 82 x 91 feet from wall to wall and 44 feet from floor to ceiling. While the room has 60 per cent more floor area than the old courtroom in the Capitol, it seats only 238 spectators—10 per cent more than in the court's old quarters.

Twenty-four Ionic columns dominate this chamber, four of the columns flanking the entrance to the room, four directly behind the bench upon which the justices sit and two rows of four columns each on either side of the room.

The side colonnades face courtards of Georgia marble, in the center of which fountains play. Friezes on the north and south walls depict a procession of the great lawgivers of history, both friezes terminating at either end in allegorical groups.

An innovation for which newspapermen may be grateful to the late Chief Justice Taft, who insisted upon its introduction, is the provision made for the convenience and comfort of the press. Press association correspondents have space, equipped with chairs, tables and a quietly operating pneumatic tube leading directly to a space reserved for the press on the ground floor, directly in front of the bench, while correspondents for individual newspapers have similar accommodations close by.

Two press rooms on the ground floor—one for the press association correspondents, the other for correspondents of individual newspapers—are adjacent to the wire services and are equipped with chairs, tables, lounge furniture, lockers, telephones and bookcases.

A three-room suite is provided for each justice—one his private office, measuring 20 feet square, with walls finished in American oak from floor to ceiling, another for his secretary and a third for his law clerk. Each office has a wood-burning fireplace. Private garage, private elevator and a corridor shut to the public, are provided for each justices, the corridor connecting all the suites and giving private access to the courtroom.

The commission created by Congress to build the Supreme Court Building originally was headed by the late Chief Justice Taft, at whose passing Chief Justice Hughes was made chairman. The other members of the commission are Associate Justice Willis Van Devanter, Senator Henry W. Keyes, James A. Reed, Richard N. Elliott, Fritz G. Lanham and David Lynn, executive officer of the commission.

Supreme Court Clothes Itself in Majestic Raiment

Cass Gilbert, Cass Gilbert Jr. and John R. Rockart, Architects. Photos © Wurts Brothers and © Harris & Ewing

New Supreme Court Building Gives Law Proper Surrounding

Upper Left—The Supreme Court Building. Congressional Library in Background. Upper Center—The Supreme Court Bench. Upper Right—One End of the Law Library. Lower Left—Guide Points Out Some of the Rare Carved Paneling. Lower Center—Looking From the Top of One of the Two Spiral Staircases. Lower Right—Capt. P. N. Crook, Head of Recently Organized United States Police, at His Desk

Supreme Court in New Building; New Session to Affect New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—Without ceremony and without comment the magnificent new home of the Supreme Court, gleaming in the brisk sunshine of a snapping fall day, was occupied today by the nine black-robed justices who indicated by their demeanor that they were vastly more interested at the cases in hand that at the quarters in which they were located.

With the vital issues of the New Deal just on the point of culminating before the August tribunal, the occupation of the new building initiates what, by all expectation, will be one of the most historic of its sessions.

The crack of a gavel at high noon brought the hundreds of lawyers and sightseers in the austerely opulent interior of the hearing room to their feet, and after an impressive pause of a ful 60 seconds the marshal intoned the traditional words:

Retain Full Poise

"The honorable, the Chief Justice and the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States."

Immediately from behind the lofty dark-red portiers appeared the justices who quietly took their seats and observed the breathless crowd with calm interest, Hr. Justice Cardozo breaking the almost oppressive formality of the scene by nodding good-humoredly at a friend in the audience.

The hearing room itself is a sort of Lincoln Memorial with a court of justice set down inside its marble columns. The justices ignored the modern contraptions of the new building by bringing over their old easy-chairs from the historic chamber in the Capitol where for the past 75 years or so the court has met.

Justices Steal the Show

The justices seemed almost dwarfed by the magnificent height of curtains behind them, but as the eye grew accustomed to the scene the powerful personalities of the nine justives as expressed in their widely diverse but striking features made the court, as always, the center of attention, rather than the courtroom.

Dominating the group as always, in the center of the nine, was jovial Chief Justice Hughes, with his full beard and moustache looking a bit like the sculptured bas-relief of Moses in the frieze above. The Court as always places the "youngsters" on the end. From left to right, there was the urbane, youthful Roberts, the unknown quantity of the Court, whose vote first for the Liberal, then for the Conservative groups has determined many a recent 5-to-4 decision.

Like An Ancient Phophet

Then came Mr. Justice Butler, strong conservative, wearing the lone wing collar of the Court; then Brandis, after the Chief Justice the most striking figure of the lot, with a magnificent ascetic, Semitic face, like that of an Old Testament prophet. Then Mr. Justice Van Devanter, with something formidable and implacable in the glint of his firm eyes.

On the other side of the Chief Justice was falcon-nosed Mr. ustice McReynolds, former Attorney General of Woodrow Wilson, who recently delivered the slashing excoriation of the majority's decision in the gold cases; then Mr. Justice Sutherland, looking like an old-fashioned college professor; then youthful Stone, considered by some the baldest member, and finally scholarly Cardozo with his neck perpetually sunk into his shoulders.

Oyez, Oyez, Oyez

As the Court sat, the frock?coated marshal uttered the ancient command:

"Oyez, oyez, oyez! All persons having business before the honorable Supreme Court of the United States are admonished to draw near and give their attention, for the Court is sitting. God save the United States and this honorable court."

The justices were obviously interested in the accoustics of the new building, and Mr. Justice Roberts commented on the matter to Mr. Justice Butler, who passed on the views to Mr. Justice Brandeis. The accoustics seemed at least as good as the old building and for newspapermen facilities are greatly improved though the Court shows its traditional indifference to publicity by providing press quarteds that are still limited.

No Roller Skating

Building, setting, grounds and fountains make the new court incontestably among the great sights of America. Today the big flags were snapping, the fountains playing, and autumnal sunshine made the marble walls almost too bright to look at.

Most conspicuous sign as the visitor approached past newly-seeded grass plots was the announcement, "no roller skating allowed," which seemed to put the court on record, at the outset, that no childish pranks, whether of boys or congressmen, would be permitted round the sacred precincts of the Constitution.

Georgia Technology Opens New Dormitory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Completely filled with students of the Georgia School of Technology, the new Techwood Dormitory, built by the Public Works Administration's housing division as part of the Techwood housing project, provides comfortable living quarters, excellent places of study, and above all, reasonable rates, three things which are important to the avcrage college student.

The dormitory consists of three floors, and there are two types of rooms; one costs $8 a month, is a single room, minus a study room, this shared by two students; the other, the price of which is $10 per month, is a suite of rooms.

Historic Georgia House At Waynesboro Saved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAYNESBORO, Ga.—Plans are complete to save the historic Munnerlyn house in Georgia, famous for having had George Washington as a guest in 1797, from being torn down.

At a meeting held at the office of Mayor H. Cliff Hatcher and attended by many city officials, it was decided to buy the house from the present owners and have it moved to a better location and reconditioned.

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Italy's Loss of Adowa Has Rankled Since 1896

(Continued from Page 1)

ing territorial claims of any kind although it prepared the way for placing on the throne a monarch favorable to England. Italy, on the other hand, has conquered by force of arms and annexed very important Ethiopian lands and more than once has made the greatest effort to obtain a protectorate over the whole state.

Eritrea Has Ports

When Great Britain was seizing Aden in Arabia, Perim in the Red Sea, and Somaliland, adjacent to Ethiopia, and France was taking Djibouti, Ethiopia's natural harbor, and making the building of the Suez Canal possible, Italy came upon the scene by taking a long, narrow strip of land on the north of Ethiopia, called Eritrea, and a still larger area on the southeast called Somaliland. Both are for the most part hot, arid wastes and of very little value as colonies, but Eritrea contains two ports and because of its position would serve as a gateway should Italy obtain possession of Ethiopia.

Fifty years ago Italy made a very serious attempt to dominate this land. She worked at first with diplomatic methods and offered to various Ethiopian kings or princes political favors and economic advantages in return for loyalty to Italy. A little later the Rome Government supplemented its diplomatic efforts with military action.

Italy Backed Menelik

A chief to whom Italy gave especial attention was Menelik, who ruled a large, rich province in the interior of the country called Shoa. He was the principal rival of the Emperor John, who was distinguished by his friendship for England. So Menelik and Italy served their mutual ends by working together. This co-operation went so far that Rome gave this vigorous and very ambitious warrior considerable sums of money and large quantities of guns and ammunition, making him the best armed chief in the country. In return, Menelik agreed that Italy might be Ethiopia's spokesman in its dealings with foreign powers. These stipulations were very carefully drawn up in the famous Treaty of Ucciali, Article XVII of which was interpreted at Rome as meaning that Ethiopia would be Italy's protectorate.

What Menelik actually said to the Italian envoy, Count Antonelli, will never be known, but he later denied very emphatically that the Ethiopian text of the treaty contained the slightest reference to a protectorate.

Treaty Denounced

Shortly after concluding this agreement with Italy, the Ethiopian throne was made vacant by the death of John, in a battle with the Dervishes of South Sudan. Menelik was among the many claimants for it and his remarkable cunning, diplomatic agility and military prowess, aided by the newly acquired Italian arms, enabled him to make good his claim and to become the greatest Ethiopian emperor of modern times.

Naturally when Menelik announced that he was John's successor as King of Kings and Lion of Judah, Italy was pleased and offered to exercise the right she thought she had acquired in the Treaty of Ucciali of becoming Ethiopia's protector. Rome seemed to be on the way to acquire its long wished for domination over East Africa. But the new ruler rejected the very thought of such a relationship with Italy, denounced the treaty and wrote to the great powers informing them not only that Ethiopia was a sovereign nation but that it hoped to restore the empire's ancient boundaries. The Ethiopians had taken the aggressive.

Rasses Stirred by Rome

A period of exceedingly vigorous diplomatic activity on the part of Italy followed in which she, through her envoys, kept in touch with many of the kings or rasses of Ethiopia, playing off one against the other and endeavoring to combine them all against the meteoric Menelik. At the same time Italy began to use her troops stationed in Eritrea.

In 1895 an Italian force seized Adowa, the capital of the important northern province of Tigré, which bounded Eritrea. This precipitated much fighting back and forth, which was at first favorable to the Italians, but these successes only served to unite all the Ethiopian chiefs about Menelik and against Italy.

An agreement between England and Italy relative to an eventual partitioning of Ethiopia into spheres of influence, concluded at this time, only incited the various tribes of Ethiopia all the more against the whites. A wave of patriotism swept over the country.

After initial victories the Italians announced the annexation of Tigré and its famous capital Adowa. But due to the constant increase in the size of the fanatical Ethiopian armies the Italians began to suffer reverses and lost two very important battles at the end of 1895 and the beginning of 1896. In the first at Amba Amagi an army was virtually wiped out and in the second an Italian garrison besieged at Macalle was forced to capitulate. Though the seige lasted 45 days the main Italian forces were powerless to offer relief.

Decisive Encounter

Italy was determined to restore its lost prestige and territory, while the Ethiopians, elated and self-confident, wished to press their victories home. Both sides prepared for a decisive encounter. The Italian Government sent more men and money into Eritrea and Menelik, supported by all the subordinate kings assembled a great army in Tigré.

The two forces met at Adowa, which the Italians had twice seized, once annexed and later evacuated. The army of General Baratieri, the governor of Eritrea, numbered less than 20,000, of which not more than 10,000 were white. Menelik had some 60,000 soldiers with guns and 20,000 with spears. After facing each other until the supplies of both armies were nearly exhausted, the Italians attacked on March 1, 1896, in hope of destroying the Ethiopian forces, but it was their own army that was wiped out.

The fighting was practically all over by noon, and the day proved to be the most disastrous in Italy's modern colonial history. More than half of the Italian officers were slain, including two of the four generals, while a third was captured. Half of the soldiers were killed or wounded and 2000 were taken captive.

Ethiopian Triumph

It was a military and political debacle. Baratieri was superseded and the Italian Government resigned.

Menelik had attained a triumph unique in African history. His soldiers had fought with remarkable bravery and shown skill and ability as well as unexcelled fanaticism. The Italians had been poorly led but had made a valiant showing. They were crushed by an overwhelming number of indomitable opponents.

White prestige was at an end in Ethiopia. From that day the Ethiopians have considered themselves invincible.

In spite of his complete triumph, Menelik offered his opponents generous terms which were accepted and for three decades Italy ceased to be a menace to Ethiopia.

But the Fascists have imbued their nation with new colonial ambitions and convinced it of new deeds, so for the last eight years or more Italy has again been endeavoring to acquire a dominant position here.

Solution to Junior Crossword

S	C	U	T	T	L	E
E	E	P	A	R	▨	L
O	D	▨	M	E	T	E
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E	R	I	N	▨	P	I
R	▨	P	U	R	E	E
S	I	S	T	E	R	S

Gliding Beginners Instructed by Radio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam

GLIDERS are being equipped with radio receiving sets in the Netherlands. Thus the beginner is guided by oral instructions and advice from his instructor standing on the ground before a small microphone. A new glider club at Deventer was the first to introduce this device.

Hitherto the difficulty was that the instructor at a certain moment had to leave his pupil alone in the glider and let him take the air all by himself. When the order was given: "Let go!" all contact between pupil and instructor was cut off. The pupil then had to rely on his own theoretically acquired knowledge. Now, however, the voice of an instructor can guide him.

Britain Warns Austria Against Press Attacks On Pro-League Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Oct. 7—Following a series of particularly pungent attacks by the semi-official Austrian papers, the clerical Reichspost and the Weltblatt, on the British pro-League policy in regard to the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, The Christian Science Monitor learns today that Sir Walford Selby, the British Minister here, has called in a friendly manner the attention of the Austrian Government to the undesirability of such writing, if good relations between the two countries are to continue.

Improvement Noted

For many yeeks the government-controlled Austrian press indulged in continuous attacks on Britain's viewpoint in supporting the authority of the League in the East African issue. Following Sir Samuel Hoare's Geneva speech in defense of the League, however, there has been quite a perceptible improvement in the attitude of the Austrian press toward Downing Street's policy. It is therefore presumed here that the present British démarche had been undertaken to prevent the possibility of any return of the press to its former hostility to British aims. To this end, it is understood the Vienna papers have now received instructions to adopt an objective attitude.

Strong League Needful

Significant of the changing standpoint is an article which appeared recently in the Osterreichische Abendzeitung—the Heimwehr organ which has hitherto generally supported Italian policy. The article recognized that the case of Ethiopia—interpreted in terms of the European map—also meant the case of Austria and all other small states whose independence depends on a strong League. In his speech, this paper said, Sir Samuel Hoare spoke for these small states and "has now expressly undertaken a commitment in the Danubian area," which, it added, gets further than the earlier British declarations—further even than Stresa.

The official Wiener Zeitung declares hope in the new international morality has undoubtedly been deeply ingrained in the British peoples and their determination to rid the world of war is a genuine desire, backed by the overwhelming majority of Britons.

Austrians Hoarding Fats

Due to large Italian army purchases of pigs in the countries which usually export fat to Austria the scarcity of fats suddenly has become noticeable in Austria.

The Government has issued a warning to the populace against panic-purchases and says the scarcity is partly due to the population itself which has begun to lay up panic stores and trying to buy larger supplies of fat than needed for daily consumption. The Government promises to cope with the situation.

Italian Union Head Protests Ship Warning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—Immediate Italian reaction to President Roosevelt's application of the Neutrality Resolution took the form yesterday of a protest by Capt. Ugo V. D'Annunzio, president of the Unione Italiana D'America.

"Newspapers report you have ordered American citizens to stay off Italian ships," the son of Italy's World War poet wired to President Roosevelt. "Have no knowledge of Ethiopian submarines. Therefore, it must be assumed that Your Excellency has information that some other nation has disclosed intentions to torpedo Italian ships."

Captain D'Annunzio spoke in the name of 400,000 Italian-born United States citizens. His interpretation of President Roosevelt's statement as an "order" is questioned, as it is actually only an admonishment, with notice that citizens traveling on Italian or Ethiopian ships will do so at their own risk.

The Italian Line reported today that no passages of United States citizens have been canceled since the proclamation.

Critics of Italy's economic situation were answered here yesterday by Romolo Angelone, commercial attaché to the Italian Embassy. He cited, against "persistent rumors . . . emanating from those with ulterior motives, financial and otherwise, in certain European cities," these "facts":

Deposit of nearly $3,000,000 of Italian Government bonds here last week for redemption; Italy's 86 per cent ratio of settlements against matured liabilities, and a favorable budget situation, all things considered.

Council Committee Names Italy Aggressor Under League Rules

(Continued from Page 1)

before the meeting of the Assembly, called for Wednesday to deliberate on the situation, it is possible the prospect of a basis of negotiation may be discerned.

Obviously these carefully propagated rumors which cannot be verified are calculated further to slow up the procedure of the League.

Acceptance of the report of the Council's Committee of Six today definitely brings Italy under the terms of Article XVI—namely, sanctions. It found that Italy has resorted to war in disregard of its pledges under Article XII. Formal declaration is not necessary and the facts of the matter, as between Italy and Ethiopia, are considered self-evident. The report likewise refers to violations of the Briand-Kellogg pact. A new stage is now reached where Italy as the aggressor nation automatically incurs sanctions.

Complicated Moves

The League procedure, as it has developed during the week end, is extremely complicated. There was first a committee of thirteen which elaborated an objective report on origins of the conflict, which though fairly favorable to Italy did not draw conclusions. This was then referred to the Council which heard the declarations of Italy's delegate, Baron Pompeo Aloisi and of Ethiopia's Dr. Tecle Hawariate—the Italian not disdaining this time to sit at the same table as the Ethiopian representative. Thereupon the Council nominated six members—British, French, Roumanian, Portuguese, Chilean and Danish—to consider whether there had been an aggression within the meaning of the Covenant and hence violation of international pledges. The six confined themselves strictly to the indisputable facts and to a statement as to the juridical position. Whereupon the Council was called today to accept the report and transmit it to the Assembly which is convoked for Wednesday.

Another Committee

Since no specific vote is required to bring an offending nation under Article XVI, which is automatic when an offense is verified, but since application of Article XVI requires agreement and co-ordination of the efforts of the powers, it is scarcely anticipatory to assume that the Assembly will in turn appoint another committee to ascertain how sanctions, if applied, shall be worked. It is certain that these sanctions will at most be confined to economic and financial measures. Indeed, there is considerable underground opposition even to decisions of the mildest kind committing League members to act against Italy. It is presumable that the new committee will then go back to the Council and the Assembly.

Wide Menace

African fighting threatens not only Ethiopian independence but Italian economic stability, and is capable under certain circumstances of bringing about a collapse of the whole European security and destruction of civilization in a new world war.

It is with consciousness of these perils that the League is acting cautiously and slowly through these various committees of Council and Assembly, endeavoring to spare Italy even the formal condemnation, which is nevertheless sufficiently implied, and the consequent application of the sanctions whose effect in advance appears to have been to exacerbate the situation.

Punctilious Toward Italy

Nobody at the Council table ventured to denounce publicly the horror all peoples feel at the news of bombardments and battles. Not one word was spoken by Council members on Saturday which might be resented by Italy.

Baron Aloisi tried to show that Italy has serious complaints against Ethiopia. While everybody recognizes that there is a discrepancy between the actual status of Ethiopia and its legal status as a full member of the League, Baron Aloisi's pleading was found peculiarly unconvincing in the Council, in that it came after months of unconcealed preparation which last week's mobilization by Ethiopia is now held by Italians to have justified.

Ethiopia's Moving Appeal

Dr. Hawariate's speech written by Prof. Gaston Jèze, was a moving plea that treaties be respected, aggression be outlawed and war be replaced by justice. He asked the Council to call on Italy immediately to cease her military operations and the massacre of the Ethiopian population.

Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, president of the League Council, promised to consider the Ethiopian appeal at the proper time and postponed a vote on the report until today, proposing the Committee of Six to study the new situation. It should, however, be observed that the report of the Committee of Thirteen does contain a recommendation to the parties to bring to an end their violations of the Covenant.

The proposal to invite the United States, Japan and Germany to Geneva encountered unexpected opposition. Certain members object to the presence of the Reich as a simple observer when in fact it is still a member. As for the United States, President Roosevelt's embargo on arms does not discriminate between aggressor and victim. It is quite well received in League circles but it is declared by some that America's neutrality, as thus defined, while not in effect contrary to the League, seems to imply that there can be no direct co-operation in special measures exclusively directed against Italy.

Italy Named Aggressor By Council's Committee; Sanctions Now Automatic

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GENEVA, Oct. 7—Italy has resorted to war in violation of Article XII of the League of Nations Covenant, the League Council's Committee of Six has decided.

This decision automatically would bring sanctions into play if the report was approved, because the Covenant provides that if any nation resorts to war in disregard of Article XII, it shall be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League.

These would undertake, as a beginning, to sever all trade and financial relations with the aggressor.

Besides Anthony Eden, British Minister for League Affairs, Premier Pierre Laval of France and Nicholas Titulescu, Roumania's Foreign Minister, these diplomats completed the Committee of Six: Dr. Armindo R. Monteiro of Portugal, Dr. M. Borbeg of Denmark and Luis de Porto-Seguro of Chile.

Abstract of Report

An abstract of the report of the Committee of Six on the Italo-Ethiopian conflict follows:

"At a meeting Oct. 5, the Council, having heard declarations of the representatives of Italy and Ethiopia and taken notice of the grave facts presented it, entrusted to a Committee of the Council the task of 'studying the situation and making a report which would permit the Council to take decisions with full knowledge of the question.'

"For study of this situation, created by facts which came after Oct. 2, the committee had the duty of specifying these facts and to determine their character in relation to provisions of the Covenant.

Resort to War?

"The Committee asked itself if there was resort to war contrary to Articles 12, 13 or 15 of the Covenant.

"Two questions arose:

"(1) Is there a state of war between Italy and Ethiopia?

"(2) If in the affirmative—this resort to war—did it take place contrary to Articles 12, 13 and 15 of the Covenant?

"To reply to these questions, the following information was brought together and classified:

"At the end of the first part of its report by virtue of Article XV, paragraph 4, the Committee of the Council recalled two telegrams sent Oct. 3 by the Italian and Ethiopian Governments, announcing the opening of military operations.

"The telegrams received later were seen in the light of other official communications to permit the retracing of events of the 3d and 4th of October.

"Oct. 3—The proclamation of the Italian High Commissioner in East Africa to the population of Eritrea which announced 'so that your lands may not be damaged by war and to bring aid to numerous populations in the Tigre and other regions where our intervention is necessary, I have ordered troops to pass Mareb.' This river constitutes by virtue of the Italo-Ethiopian treaty of July 10, 1900, the frontier between Ethiopia and the Italian colony of Eritrea.

"The same day at 5 a. m. 'after having overthrown adverse covering elements which had not been withdrawn, contrary to what had been announced at Geneva, Italian columns advanced on a line stretching 20 kilometers from the frontier." (Italian Communiqué No. 2 of Oct 4.)

"On the other hand, 'the first flight of war on Adowa and Adigrat' was made in the early hours. The fifteenth squadron of bombardment attained Adowa 'where armed Ethiopian bands and local garrisons opened fire' on Italian airplanes. 'The squadron replied immediately and after having recognized that the most important center of the offensive was the interior of Chibbi dropped upon it several bombs. It went subsequently to Adigrat and dropped the remander of its explosives on groups of armed men and upon fortifications which had opened steady fire.'

"The fourteenth squadron bombardment which had left 'for an objective situated beyond the frontier returned that morning to the airport at Asmara after having accomplished brilliantly its mission.'

"Oct. 4—'Advance guards of the Italians attained Adigrat and Entisclo.'"

Duty as Members

The second part of the report follows:

"By virtue of Articles 12, 13 and 15 of the League Covenant, all members of the League of Nations have a duty to submit either to the procedure of arbitration or to a judicial settlement or to an examination by the Council of all differences that may arise with another member of the League which might bring about a rupture."

At this point the report mentions the appeal of Ethiopia to the League. It continues:

"Without prejudice to their right to resort to war, members of the League of Nations do not have the right without previously conforming to provisions of Articles 12, 13 and 15 to seek by war a remedy for their grievances which they may think they have against other members. The adoption by a state of measures of security on its own territory and in limit of its international agreements does not authorize another state to free itself from obligations imposed by the Covenant.

"The Pact of Paris of 1928, to which Italy and Ethiopia subscribed, condemns also 'resort to force for settlement of international differences,' and obliges signatories of the treaty to seek by pacific means settlement or solution of all differences or conflicts whatever their nature or origin which can arise.

Ethiopia Invokes Sanctions

"The Ethiopian Government at the Council meeting Oct. 5 invoked Article XVI of the Covenant which declares, 'should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13 and 15, it should ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League.'

"If any member of the League invokes Article XVI, each other member should examine the circumstances of the particular case. It is not necessary that war be formally declared so that this Article XVI may be applied."

The report concludes as follows:

"The committee having examined the facts outlined above has arrived at the conclusion that the Government of Italy has resorted to war in violation of Article XII of the League of Nations Covenant."

Oared Rubber Ball Aids Strait Swim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Gibraltar

AN AID to swimming which is heralded as a possible lifesaver of the future has been invented by a Frenchman, Captain Flourens.

The "hyrosphere," as it is called, consists of a pneumatic rubber ball, with a short, double-bladed oar through the middle.

Captain Flourens has succeeded in swimming across the Straits of Gibraltar from Tarifa to Ceuta with the aid of his "hydrosphere" in 7 hours 38 minutes, at a faster speed than can be obtained with the average swimming stroke. The Straits have never before been swum.

Ethiopian Emperor Indicts Mussolini's War Methods

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ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 7—Emperor Haile Selassie yesterday delivered an outspoken indictment of the war methods of Signor Mussolini and bitterly assailed them for what he called their measures for "civilizing" the African Empire.

"Signor Mulosini," he said, "charges us with being barbarians, and says he wishes to civilize us. Is the wanton slaughter of women and children by air bombs and machine guns the kind of civilization he wishes to give us?

"I cannot think the great Italian people, celebrated through the centuries for their arts, humanities, letters and culture, have so little chivalry left toward womankind. I cannot believe that all of Mussolini's people support him in such a campaign."

Salvation Army Installs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Col. Alfred Tyler and Mrs. Tyler, new leaders of the Salvation Army in the two Carolinas, were officially welcomed and installed in special services held at the Chamber of Commerce. Commissioner Ernest Pugmire of Atlanta, who is in charge of the southern territory of the organization, and Mrs. Pugmire were here for the event.

Armistice Calls Voiced In Paris as Veterans Divide on Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 7—Appeal for an early armistice in Ethiopia and for reopening negotiations tending toward a compromise settlement fill the French press as the League of Nations slowly approaches a decision on sanctions.

There are persistent reports in the Paris papers that Premier Pierre Laval has personally urged Benito Mussolini to end hostilities, offering in return for an immediate peace a tentative project consisting of the essential of an Italian mandate over outer areas or states of the Ethiopian Empire, combined with the application of an international regime to Ethiopia proper.

Firm Against Break

How such proposals could be reconciled with the League's obligations to maintain the territorial integrity of Ethhiopia is not explained. Behind these admittedly far-fetched hopes of a compromise lies the French Government's almost desperate desire to avoid a break with Italy.

Any but the mildest of economic sanctions, it is recognized, would mean an end of the embryonic Franco-Italian alliance. French opinion of the Right—politically sympathetic to Fascism and traditionally distrustful of both Britain and the League—is violently aroused at the thought of losing Italian friendship.

"Down With Sanctions"

This explains the mass meetings in Paris Saturday night when nearly 10,000 members of nationalist organizations paraded along the boulevard shouting "Down with sanctions." The National Union of War Veterans also adopted this week end a resolution opposing all sanctions, while the other less conservative veteran groups and French trade union organizations urge immediate application of effective economic sanctions.

This dissension over the sanctions issue tends to follow party lines and to accentuate the already grave division of France into two violently antagonistic camps.

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League Control of Suez Canal Urged at Geneva

Expected French decision against closing important artery to belligerents brings to the fore vexing problem of what the powers can do to stop canal's use in time of war.

By Sisley Huddleston
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 7 (AP)—Directors of the Suez Canal Company after a meeting today reiterated their assertion that the canal will remain open to all countries during the hostilities in East Africa.

Only a blockade or an attack by some other country will prevent Italian ships from using the waterway, the officials added. They also characterized as "ridiculous" reports that the board had considered raising the rates on Italian ships.

The board—21 Frenchmen, 10 Englishmen and one Hollander—met in regular session and studied advices from international lawyers.

GENEVA, Oct. 7—In view of the meeting of the Suez Canal directors in Paris today—and the report that international lawyers have given their opinion that the canal could neither be closed to Italians nor blockaded—recent expert surveys of the canal problem hold special interest.

Raymond Leslie Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association, is passing some months in Geneva, and has, after careful inquiry, contributed to the publications of the Geneva Research Center a study of the Suez Canal in connection with the application of League Sanctions. His purpose is not to express any opinion with regard to the subject which first provoked the question of the closing of the Canal—the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. It is merely to consider objectively the legal arguments for and against the contention that the Canal can be controlled in the interest of the League. But he necessarily raises the greater issue of whether the world's waterways should, in fact if not in law, be at the mercy of a single power.

The obvious fact is that by the Convention of Constantinople of 1888, the Canal must always be free and open to shipping—in time of war as in time of peace, without distinction of flag. It is not to be subjected to the exercise of the right of blockade. Specifically it is laid down that the warships of belligerents shall be allowed to pass, and that no act of hostility shall be committed in the Canal or within three miles of the ports of access. All this is perfectly formal, and does not admit of discussion. Such reservations as there were at the time would seem to have been rendered ineffective—if they ever were effective—by changes in the circumstances which dictated them.

Former Instances

In the Spanish-American War, it is true, Spanish ships were unable to pass because of an ingenious interpretation of a decision not to permit warships to purchase more coal in a neutral port (Port Said) than was necessary to enable them to reach their nearest national port. But in the Russo-Japanese War, and in the Italo-Turkish War, the law was observed.

In the World War the British, declaring a protectorate over Egypt, issued an order forbidding the Canal to enemy ships, but this measure was ostensibly taken solely on the ground of the defense of the Canal. Views which are contradictory are taken of this British action.

Wide World
Port Said Entrance to Suez Canal
Through This Port Italian Transports Have Been Carrying Troops to the Ethiopian Front. But Unless Rome Can Count on Using the Canal for the Food and Supplies and Munitions That Must Continue Going That Way, the Warlike Duce Faces a Terrific Problem. It Has Been Intimated That Closing or Blockade of the Suez Artery Would Be Considered an Act of War by the Italians

The British considered it "inconceivable" that while they were in occupation they should meekly allow opponent vessels to use the Canal; while the Turkish Government pointed out that the Canal had been unconditionally neutralized. It should be noted, that after the war the peace treaties recognized the continued validity of the Convention.

As matters now stand, the British may claim to be the natural defenders of the Canal, but the Egyptian Government has never acquiesced. It is by some authorities regarded as a weakness in British dealings with Egypt, and therefore in respect of the Canal, that insufficient attention has been paid to the legal position.

British Claim Protectorship

It will be remembered at a time when Italy is making claims in Ethiopia, that Great Britain, when it relinquished its self-assumed protectorship in 1922, calmly notified the foreign powers that it maintained as an essential British interest special relations between itself and Egypt, would regard as an unfriendly act any foreign interference, and would regard as an unfriendly act any foreign interference, and would repel any aggression with all the means at its command. The Egyptian group at Lausanne, on the other hand, declared that Egyptian independence would be the best safeguard of the neutrality of the Suez Canal.

Even the MacDonald Government of 1924 could not accept the proposition that the protection of the Canal should be entrusted to the League. It justified its attitude by the need of absolute assurance of the freedom of the Canal in war as in peace. When the Briand-Kellogg Pact was signed in 1928, Great Britain affirmed that there were "certain regions" whose integrity constitute a special interest for British safety. But throughout the ambiguous history of British relations with Egypt, the British have held that the Constantinople Convention is fully in force, and the Versailles Treaty specifically confirms the convention in an article which makes it difficult to suggest that the Covenant of the League, bound up in the same document, over-rides this Convention.

Set Aside by Article XX

The advocates of such measures as the closing of the Canal are inclined to rely on Article XX of the Covenant which abrogates all obligations inconsistent with the Covenant, and in the Covenant is the famous Article XVI, which calls, in certain circumstances, for a complete severance of commercial relations and even personal intercourse between nationals of an offending state and members and even non-members of the League.

But had this Article XVI been intended to override the Constantinople Convention, the validity of the latter would scarcely have been definitely recognized in the Treaty.

Besides, the possibility of League "sanctions" has from the beginning been ignored. A considerable number—14 at least—of international conventions referring to neutrality and neutrality rights (which could not exist if "sanctions" were looked upon as a serious obligation) have been concluded and registered by the League, and there is a whole series of bilateral agreements between states pledging neutrality toward each other. Since neutrality is a recognized condition of League members, it would be arbitrary to pretend that the neutrality of the Canal is destroyed by the Covenant.

World Court Says No

Moreover, a judgment of the World Court was given in a similar case. The Kiel Canal is open to ships at peace with Germany; but during the Polono-Russian war of 1921, the German Government closed it to a ship carrying munitions to Poland. The Court ruled that the action was illegal. If Germany cannot close the Kiel Canal, neither can Great Britain close the Suez Canal.

Therefore, instead of Article XVI overriding the convention which equally figures in the Versailles Treaty, Article XVI is specifically restricted by the convention, and from the "sanctions" which are permissible, the closing of the Canal must be excluded.

Is there any answer to this apparently conclusive argument? There is a reply to the effect that there are now two kinds of war, namely "licit wars," to which the convention refers, and in respect of which the World Court judgment was given, and "illicit wars," which are condemned by the Covenant, and which should be prevented by the League. The convention cannot apply to an illegal state of war. The point is extremely fine, though if one chooses one could develop the argument at length. Obviously we are in the purely legal realm of verbal hair-splitting.

League Competence

Would the League Council be competent to decide? It would rather seem, having regard to its political composition, that the question, if it arises, should be taken to the World Court. But if it were taken to the World Court, something more than the validity of the Convention would be in dispute. The right of Great Britain to act for Egypt—or, it may be, against the will of Egypt—and the whole basis of British and Egyptian relations, which are extremely nebulous, would appear to be relevant to the issue. But Great Britain has already said that it will permit no interference. A most embarrassing situation would be created.

A French statesman once wrote: "If England were engaged in a conflict, it could confiscate the Canal in spite of all treaties." That is doubtless true, but the present question is not whether Great Britain could act in an arbitrary manner, but whether it has the legal right to close the Canal.

The Italian viewpoint is that England could not logically demand an international solution of the Ethiopian problem while attempting to consolidate an exclusive position in Egypt which guarantees its predominance in the Eastern Mediterranean. The question of the Suez Canal—not unlike the question of the Panama Canal controlled by the United States—raises, it will be seen, issues which go far beyond the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Shall one or more powers effectively control world waterways? Shall world waterways be truly internationalized? The first would seem to be the antithesis of real internationalism toward which the world professes to be moving.

Flaws in Italy's Case Seen by MacDonald

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 7

MR. RAMSAY MacDONALD, Lord President of the Council and former Prime Minister, in a speech last night criticized Italy's case against Ethiopia and condemned dictatorships as "an unsettling element among civilized nations."

He said Premier Mussolini's complaints against Ethiopia at Geneva were too tardy and pointed out: "When Ethiopia was admitted to the League, there were certain very enthusiastic pledges given and Italy was the power that gave them."

"If things have changed, the League would not and could not turn a deaf ear to charges sufficiently well-documented and supported by evidence against Ethiopia.

"There was no need to have spent one single lira of Italian money to sharpen a sword or forge a gun in order to get a decision which the League itself would have given if the facts justified it and if reason supported it."

Town Gets Farewell As TVA Flood Nears

LOYSTON, Tenn., Oct. 7 (AP)—Valleys near this century-old Union County hamlet rang last night with the farewell music of nearly 4000 voices as descendants of pioneer families said good-by to the tiny town that soon will be covered by the rising waters of Lake Norris, behind the great TVA dam of the same name.

It was a happy farewell reunion, with prominent East Tennessee speakers pointing to the progress that had visited the section.

But many of the speakers and scores of the 4000 who attended the final homecoming openly shed tears as the final good-by was said with the singing of "Weep No More My Lady," and "Home Sweet Home."

When Lake Norris fills more than 100 feet of water will cover this section.

Teachers Select Portland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The National Education Association will hold its 1936 convention in Portland, according to advices from Washington, D. C. Preparations already are under way to entertain the 10,000 or more teachers who are expected to convene here, June 28 to July 3. Charles A. Rice, superintendent of Portland schools, is a vice-president of the association.

Ruling on All Laws By Supreme Court Urged by Hoffman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 7—An amendment to the Federal Constitution that would make the United States Supreme Court arbiter of all federal laws before they became effective is urged by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey in an open letter to Henry P. Fletcher, Republican national chairman, today. The proposal is frankly designed to curb "legislative or executive experimentation" such as has characterized the Roosevelt Administration, and, according to its sponsor, "would remove from American life the uncertainty as to the political future which now paralyzes ambition and enterprise."

As drafted by Governor Hoffman, the amendment provides:

1. "That all laws enacted by the Congress and approved by the President or enacted by the Congress over the disapproval of the President shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States for a decision as to their constitutionality before they become effective.

2. "Any law held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court shall be null and void."

This test, Governor Hoffman asserts, "would make forever impossible any attempt by a President to change the form of the Government of the United States by a series of revolutions ad interim."

"The average American has had his fill of rainbows," his letter continues. "He will respond to the challenge of this amendment—the challenge contained in a free and unhampered opportunity to demonstrate that his ability and industry entitle him to an earned living. Those who do not want an earned living will be against it—but neither this nor any other nation can survive under a policy of being guided by its failures rather than by its successes."

Sir Frederic H. Cowen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 7 — Sir Frederic H. Cowen, British composer and conductor, who passed on here yesterday, published his first work—a waltz—in 1858 at the age of six. From that beginning he ranged over almost the entire field of composition, writing his first operetta in 1860, and following it with songs, symphonies, overtures, dances, operas, oratorios and cantatas.

Sir Frederick began conducting early, studying in Berlin. After conducting five concerts for the Philharmonic Society in 1884, he became its permanent conductor on the resignation of Sir Arthur Sullivan, a post he held from 1888 to 1892. At Melbourne in 1888 he conducted daily during the Centennial Exhibition for six months, later going to Manchester, Liverpool and the Scarborough Festival.

Sir Frederic's memoirs, covering much of the Victorian era in which his work had developed and which it reflected, were published in 1913 as "My Art and My Friends."

Daniels to Give Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — Josephus Daniels, ex-Cabinet member now Ambassador to Mexico, has announced he will give a gold medal annually to the senior at Wake Forest College writing the best paper on American journalism. His object is to "encourage literary talent among the students."

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Fur fabrics are the newest materials for smart winter coats—they're light, soft and very warm. Harvey Nichols' Coat Department are specializing in them this season. They're showing a very wide attractive range of broadtail cloth, Persian Paw cloth, mole plush and grey lamb cloth coats.

Persian lamb cloth makes a particularly lovely three-quarter length coat with a double looped collar and a full swing back. Like most of these fur fabric coats, it is obtainable in brown, grey or black.

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'About Town'
This jaunty little Coat is tailored in Moleskin with military lines, with a soft cascade collar. The Dress is in Crepe Laine, classically tailored. The colour schemes are intriguing. There is a Green Dress with a Green Dyed Moleskin Coat and Natural Moleskin Coats worn with either Black or Dragonfly Dresses. Another variation is a Nigger Dress with a Nigger Coat. The ensemble complete is priced at
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'San Marco'
Interest in this Moleskin Coat is centred on the sleeves and shoulder line. The dress is in Fancy Anglaine, the tucks forming a cowl neck. The ensemble is most effective with a Nigger Dress and Coat and a Green Dress and Coat. A variation is to have a Black Dress with a Natural Moleskin Coat. Price for Dress and Coat complete
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Breaks of Game Sometimes Decide Series Outcome

World Series Standing

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Detroit Tigers	3	2	.600
Chicago Cubs	2	3	.400

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Much of the uncertainty that surrounds attempts to foretell World Series happenings lies in the fact that players' past performances and records are of little value. Working under a high tension during these games, players usually work above or below their seasonal form. However, there are some predictions about which even a novice can't go wrong.

There will be timely hits that produce desired results. There will be costly errors that will make players look foolish and reluctant to read the account of the game in the papers the morning after. There will be pitching conducted effectively.

But brilliant and mediocre performances may be seen regularly during the regular season. They are easily distinguished. The breaks of the game are more shadowy, although they occur daily, and are sometimes hard to recognize.

The Gowdy Incident

World Series have supplied several such breaks that are uncommon. One might attend regular season games for many years, yet never see a catcher stumble over his own mask in missing a foul fly.

In the World Series of 1924, Hank Gowdy of the Giants did that very thing. It was the seventh and final game, the score was 3-all and the shadows were lengthening over the field. Muddy Ruel, the Washington batter, lifted an easy foul. Gowdy quickly ripped off his mask and the steel protector bounced before him as he stepped after the ball. His foot came down on it and he was trapped. He struggled to shake off the basket, succeeded, stumbled over it, and missed the ball. It was a fatal miss and cost the Giants the world championship. Given another chance to bat, Ruel doubled and later came home with the winning run.

Mishaps on the baseball field are not extremely rare, even in the major leagues. But one might easily attend 100 games without witnessing an incident such as occurred in the October classic of 1926, played between the Yankees and Cardinals.

The gigantic home run smashes of Babe Ruth, the sensational pitching of Grover Cleveland Alexander kept the crowds tense and excited. One of that series' most exciting moments occurred in the fourth struggle. Chick Hafey and Lee Douthit, Cardinal outfielders, got their signals crossed chasing a Yankee fly ball and banged into each other with a crash that shook the park. Douthit was out of action for the remainder of the series.

Umpires vs. Players

Major league umpires are trained by experience to render decisions quickly and accurately. That, however, is only part of their many-sided job. They must preserve order on the ball field and maintain control of all situations that may confront them. Occasionally they do have run-ins with players and managers that require stern measures. Sometimes they are literally forced to order an athlete off the field.

During a World Series when the players and umpires are strained to the limit, one might expect outbursts of temperament. But actually there are comparatively few arguments then and seldom does a player have to be disciplined by being removed. As a matter of fact, the 1935 series between the Detroit Tigers and Chicago Cubs has established a record for the number of players who have been banished. Four were ordered out of the third game, played at Chicago.

In the 1933 classic, Henry Manush of the Washington Senators had the distinction of being the first player to be ejected from a World Series game. It was in the fourth contest and came after he was called out on a close play at first base by Umpire Charlie Moran, of the National League.

Which of these two was to blame? On a close play, with so much at stake, should an umpire order a player out of the game for protesting a decision he thought was wrong? Should an umpire take unlimited abuse from a home player, abuse that would only tend to rouse the crowd against him? Possibly Moran and Manush at that time both lacked a little self-control.

Such a situation in the present series may have cost the Chicago Cubs the championship. One and possibly two of the players ejected by Umpire George Moriarty in the third game were badly needed by the National Leaguers when that game went into extra innings. An official protest was filed to Judge K. M. Landis, commissioner of baseball, but the game nevertheless will go down in the record books as a defeat for the Cubs.

With their backs to the wall, the Cubs scored a 3-to-1 victory over the Tigers yesterday at Wrigley Field, Chicago, and sent the series back to Navin Field, Detroit. The Tigers now lead by three games to two. They need only one more victory to clinch the championship. Chuck Klein's home run with a man on base put the Cubs over the top yesterday. The box score:

Chicago	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Galan, lf	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Herman, 2b	4	1	2	5	3	3	0
Klein, rf	4	1	2	5	3	0	0
Hartnett, c	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Demaree, cf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Cavarretta, 1b	4	0	0	0	11	1	0
Hack, 3b	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jurges, ss	3	0	1	1	1	4	0
Warneke, p	2	0	1	1	1	1	0
Lee, p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	31	3	8	14	27	9	0

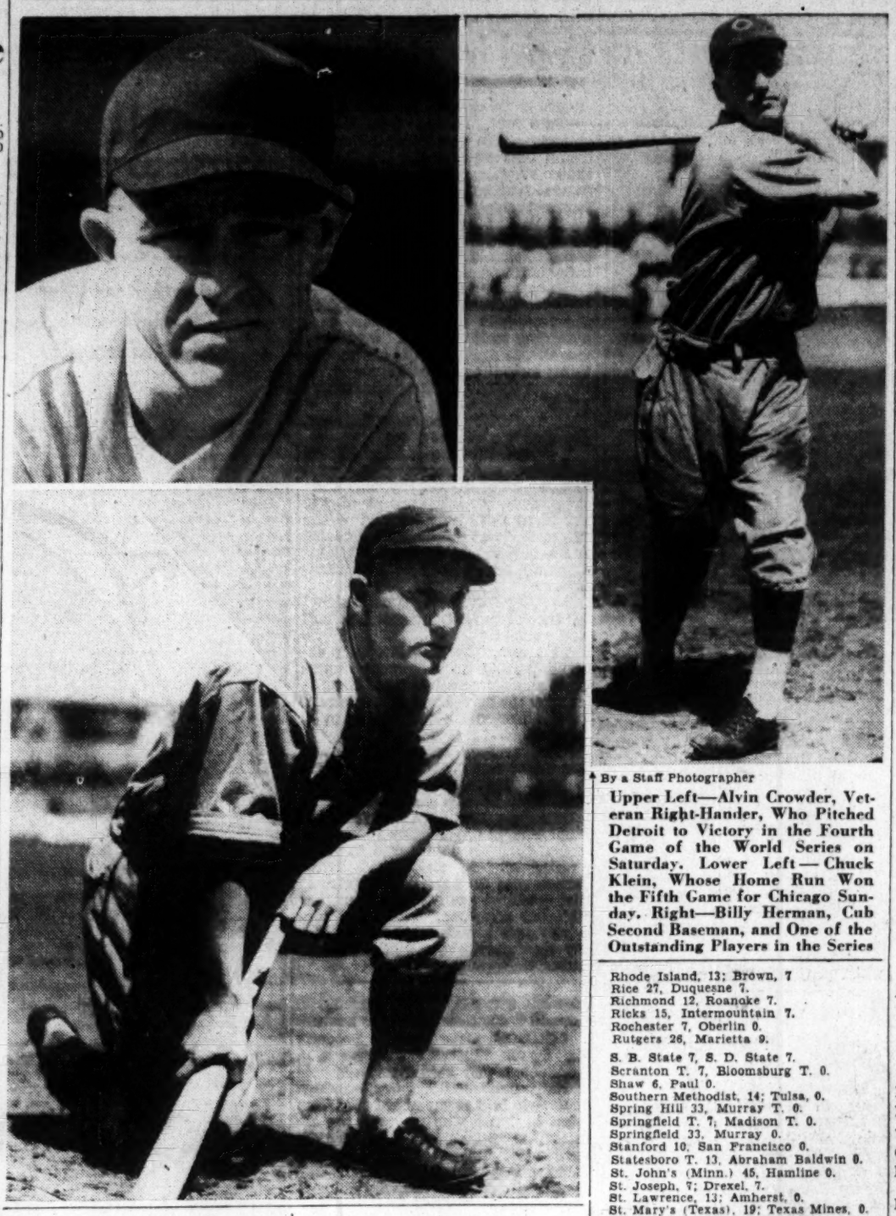
Detroit							
White, cf	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Cochrane, c	4	0	2	2	5	0	0
Gehringer, 2b	4	1	1	1	2	2	0
Goslin, lf	3	0	1	1	4	0	0
Fox, rf	4	0	2	2	0	1	0
Rogell, ss	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Owen, 1b	3	0	0	0	5	4	1
*Walker	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clifton, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rowe, p	3	0	1	1	3	1	0
Totals	33	1	7	7	24	9	1

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	x—3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Runs batted in—Klein 2, Herman 1, Fox 1. Earned runs—Detroit 1, Chicago 2. Two-base hit—Herman. Three-base hit—Herman. Home run—Klein. Sacrifice—Lee. Double play—Jurges to Cavaretta. Left on bases—Detroit 7, Chicago 6. First base on balls—Off Rowe 1 (Hack); off Lee 2 (Goslin, Clifton). Struck out—By Rowe 3 (Jurges, Klein, Cavarreta); by Warneke 2 (White, Clifton); by Lee 2 (Owen, White). Hits and runs—Off Warneke, 0 runs and 3 hits in 6 innings; off Lee, 1 run and 4 hits in 3 innings. Winning pitcher—Warneke. Umpires—Moriarty (A. L.), at plate; Quigley (N. L.), at first; McGowan (A. L.), at second; Stark (N. L.), at third. Time—1h. 49m.

*Batted for Owen in ninth.

Stars Who Shone Over Wrigley Field



By a Staff Photographer

Upper Left—Alvin Crowder, Veteran Right-Hander, Who Pitched Detroit to Victory in the Fourth Game of the World Series on Saturday. Lower Left—Chuck Klein, Whose Home Run Won the Fifth Game for Chicago Sunday. Right—Billy Herman, Cub Second Baseman, and One of the Outstanding Players in the Series

College Football Results

Adrian 25, Albion 0.
Akron 26, Otterbein 0.
Alabama, 39; George Washington, 0.
Allegheny, 7; Clarion, 0.
Annapolis 27, Mercer 0.
Arkansas T. 7, Pitt. (Kan.) T. 0.
Arnold 7, Norwich 7.
Auburn 10, Tulane 0.
Augustana 27, Carthage 3
Baldwin Wallace 33, John Carroll 6.
Baylor 6, Texas A. & I. 0.
Beloit 12, Lake Forest 6.
Bethany 13, Hiram 6.
Bloomsburg T. 6, Millersville T. 0.
Boston, 6; Toledo, 0.
Bowdoin 7, Mass. State 6.
California 10, St. Mary's (Oakland) 0.
Calif. (Penna.) T. 14, Edinboro 0.
Capital 12, Bowling Green 0.
Carleton 0, Ripon 0.
Catawba, 26; Newberry, 0.
Catholic, 41; Lasalle, 7.
Centenary, 14; Arizona, 0.
Charleston T. 19, Oakland City 6.
Chicago, 31; Carroll, 0.
Chico 24, San Francisco State 0.
Cincinnati 38, S. D. State 0.
Citadel, 18; Erskine, 0.
Clemson, 13; Wake Forest, 7.
Coe 19, Dubuque 0.
Colgate, 12; Amherst, 0.
Colgate 31, St. Lawrence 0.
Colorado C. 13, Western State 6.
Columbia C. 18, Iowa Wesleyan 0.
Columbia, 12; Virginia M. I., 0.
Concord State, 20; Fairmont Teachers, 0.
Cortland (N. Y.) T., 6; Mansfield T., 6.
C. C. N. Y. 14, St. Francis 0.
C. of Idaho 26, East. Oregon N. 0.
Creighton 16, Oklahoma A. & M. 0.
Culver-Stockton 30, Penn (Iowa) C. 0.
Dartmouth 47, Vermont, 0.
Defiance 13, Lawrence Tech. 0.
Delaware, 10; Dickinson, 7.
De Kalb T. 0, Ill. State Normal 0.
De Paul 26, St. Ambrose 7.
DePauw 6, Franklin 0.
Detroit Tech. 7, St. Mary's 6.
Drexel 7, St. Joseph's 7.
Duke, 26; Washington and Lee, 0.
Duluth T. 13, St. Cloud T. 0.
Eastern Ky. T., 66; Holebrook, 6.
East Stroudsburg, 26; Panzer, 0.
Elmhurst, 16; Bradley, 6.
Emory-Henry 31, King 0.
Fordham, 19; Boston C., 0.
Fort Hays State 3, Kansas State 0.
Franklin and Marshall, 14; Penn. M. I., 0.
Furman, 23; Presbyterian, 0.
Gallaudet, 18; Bridgewater, 6.
Geneva 33, Slippery Rock 0.
Georgia 40, Chattanooga 0.
Georgia Tech. 32, Sewanee 0.
Georgetown Ky. 19, Morehead T. 0.
Gettysburg, 14; Juniata, 0.
Glendale J. C. 19, Westminster 0
Gonzaga 7, Idaho 0.
Green Mt. Jr. 27, Nichols Jr. College 0.
Gustavus Adolphus, 27; St. Mary's, 0.
Hamilton, 20; Buffalo, 0.
Hamline 0, St. John's (Minn.) 0.
Harvard, 20; Springfield, 0.
Heidelberg 21, Kent State 6.
Hobart 7, Union 0.
Holy Cross 47, Maine 0.
Howard 12, Cheyney T. 0.
Howard 46, Mississippi C. 0.
Idaho (S. B.) 26, Albion N. 6.
Illinois, 28; Washington, 6.
Indiana, 14; Centre, 0.
Indiana (Penna.) T., 27; Lock Haven T., 0.
Indiana State 14, Hanover 7.
Iowa, 47; South Dakota, 2.
Iowa S. T. 0, Cornell C. 0.
Kalamazoo 0, Hillsdale 0.
Kansas, 42; St. Benedict's, 0.
Lafayette 7, Muhlenberg 0.
Langley Field, 6; Hamden Sydney, 2.
Langston 20, Southern 0.
Lawrence 13, Monmouth 0.
Lehigh, 21; Haverford, 0.
Lincoln 0, Union 0.
Linfield 6, Whitman 0.
Lockhaven T. 27, Indiana (Penna.) T. 0.
Lowell T. S. 20, American I. C. 7.
Louisiana S. 18, Texas 6.
Luther 12, River Falls 0.
Manhattan 59, Brooklyn College 7.
Marquette, 33; Wisconsin, 0.
Mansfield T. 6, Cortland T. 6.
Mars Hill 18, Wingate 0.
Maryland, 7; Virginia Tech., 0.
Maryville T. 12, Central (Mo.) 0.
Miami (Ohio) 21, Case 6.
Michigan Normal 16, Wayne 6.
Michigan State, 25; Michigan, 6
Milwaukee T. 18, Whs ton 6.
Mississippi, 33; Southwestern (Tenn.), 0.
Mississippi T. 12, Louisiana C. 0.
Missouri, 7; Warrensburg T., 0.
Morris Brown 26, Allen 0.
Montclair T. 36, Wagner 0.
Montana 20, Montana State 0.
Mount Union 26, Westminster 0.
Muskingum 6, Denison 0.
N. C. State, 14; South Carolina, 0.
N. M. Aggies 7, Arizona State 0.
N. Y. Aggies 18, New Paltz T. 12.
Nebraska, 20; Iowa State, 7.
New York 34, Bates 7.
North Carolina, 38; Tennessee, 13.
Notre Dame, 14; Carnegie Tech, 3.
Ohio Northern 27, Ashland 0.
Ohio State, 19; Kentucky, 6.
Oklahoma 25, New Mexico 0.
Oregon 6, Utah 0.
Oshkosh T. 20, Marquette T. 0.
Pacific Lutheran 14, Monmouth N. 0.
Parsons 13, Illinois C. 0.
Penn. State 12, Lebanon Valley 6.
Pittsburgh 35, Wash. and Jeff. 0.
Pomona 24, Laverne 0.
Prairieview 53, Paul Quinn 0.
Princeton 7, Pensylvania 6.
Providence 7, St. Anselms 6.
Purdue 7, Northwestern 0.
Randolph Macon 14, St. John's (Md.) 7.
Rhode Island, 13; Brown, 7
Rice 27, Duquesne 7.
Richmond 12, Roanoke 7.
Ricks 15, Intermountain 7.
Rochester 7, Oberlin 0.
Rutgers 26, Marietta 9.
S. B. State 7, S. D. State 7.
Scranton T. 7, Bloomsburg T. 0.
Shaw 6, Paul 0.
Southern Methodist, 14; Tulsa, 0.
Spring Hill 33, Murray T. 0.
Springfield T. 7, Madison T. 0.
Springfield 33, Murray 0.
Stanford 10, San Francisco 0.
Statesboro T. 13, Abraham Baldwin 0.
St. John's (Minn.) 45, Hamline 0.
St. Joseph, 7; Drexel, 7.
St. Lawrence, 13; Amherst, 0.
St. Mary's (Texas), 19; Texas Mines, 0.
St. Norbet 13, Mich. Mines 0.
St. Thomas 18, St. Bonaventure 13.
St. Viator 7, Valparaiso 7.
St. Vincent, 6; Waynesburg, 6.
Syracuse 33, Clarkson 0.
Sul Ross 27, Abilene Christian 7.
Temple 14, Texas A. and M. 0.
Tenn. Wesleyan 6, West Texas T. 0.
Terre Haute T. 14, Hanover 7.
Texas A. & I. 10, Baylor 6.
Texas Christian 13, Arkansas 7.
Transylvania, 14; Louisville, 7.
Trinity 33, Rensselaer P. I. 0.
Tufts, 0; Colby, 0.
Tuskegee 20, S. C. State 0.
U. C. L. A. 20, Oregon State 7.
Union 13, Bethel 0.
Upsala 51, Wilson 6.
Valley City T. 13, Dickinson T. 6.
Vanderbilt, 32; Cumberland, 7.
Villanova 20, Western Maryland 0.
Virginia, 0; Davison, 0.
Wabash 51, Earlham 0.
Washington C. 41, American 14.
Washington 13, Santa Clara 6.
Washington State 33, Willamette 0.
W. Michigan T. 6, W. Kentucky 0.
Wesleyan 6, Connecticut State 0.
Westchester Teachers 9, Elon 6.
West Liberty 12, Rio Grande 0.
West. Ky. 0, West. Mich. T. 0.
West Point, 14; William and Mary, 0.
West Vt. S. 37, Louisville 7.
Western Reserve, 33; Cornell, 19.
West Virginia, 20; Davis-Elkins, 0.
Wilberforce 99, Morristown 0.
Williams 40, Middlebury 0.
Wisconsin Mines 7, Wartburg 0.
Wofford, 18; Guilford, 6.
Wooster 7, Wittenberg 6.
Worcester P. I., 6; Coast Guard, 3.
Wyoming, 40; Colorado Mines, 0.
Wyoming S. 20, Keystone J. C. 0.
Yale 34, New Hampshire 0.
Ypsilanti T. 16, Wayne 6.

Golf Fans Talking About Runyan's 65

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 7 (AP)—Al Espinosa, the Akron veteran of several golfing wars, is heading down the professional golf circuit $1000 richer for his victory in the Indianapolis open tournament. He led the field of world famous shotmakers with a total of 288 for the 72 holes which ended Sunday.

The gallery fans still were talking today, however, about the scorching 65 on the final round by Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., stampeded from far down the list into a tie for second place at 290 with Ky Laffoon of Ravinia, Ill., the half-way leader, and Ray Mangrum of Pittsburgh.

Tigers and Cubs To Slice Record Melon

CHICAGO, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Detroit Tigers and the Chicago Cubs will cut a record World Series melon this year. So large is the melon that if the Tigers win, each man will receive $6831.88 spread around in 25½ shares; as losers the Cubs, who split their cut into 26½ slices, will receive $4382.72 each. Should the Cubs make a sensational comeback and win the series, each would receive $6574.08, as against $4554.58 for each of Mickey Cochrane's men.

The players' pool totaled $414,507.60, including the radio receipts of $100,000, as against $299,785.69 that was collected in last year's series between the Tigers and St. Louis Cardinals. Extra seating space in the Cub park as compared with Sportsman's Park, St. Louis, accounted for most of the big difference.

Second-, third- and fourth-place clubs in the rival leagues also will split a good melon. The pools for each club follow:

New York Yankees	$31,038.10
St. Louis Cardinals	31,038.10
Cleveland Indians	20,692.06
New York Giants	20,692.06
Boston Red Sox	10,346.03
Pittsburgh Pirates	10,346.03

National Professional Football League Standing

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
New York	2	0	1	69	35	.667
Boston	1	0	1	19	23	.500
Brooklyn	1	0	1	15	17	.500
Pittsburgh	1	0	2	31	99	.250
Philadelphia	0	0	2	7	52	.000

Western Division

Chi. Cards.	1	1	0	17	16	1.000
Green Bay	3	0	1	56	14	.750
Detroit	1	1	1	55	22	.500
Chicago Bears	1	0	1	23	14	.500

Results Oct. 6

Green Bay 27, Pittsburgh 0.
Brooklyn 12, Detroit 10.
N. Y. Giants 20, Boston 12.

Chess Match Adjourned

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 7 (AP)—Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris and Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam opposed each other last evening at the resumption of play in the world championship chess match. Forty moves were recorded in the five hours devoted to the session and the game adjourned until today. There were three pieces a side left on the board, the position, experts said, slightly favoring Dr. Euwe. The score to date: Dr. Alekhine 1, Dr. Euwe 0, adjourned 1.

Vines Defeats Tilden in Final

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines defeated Bill Tilden in the final of the world men's indoor professional tennis championship at Wembley, 6—1, 6—3, 5—7, 3—6, 6—3, on Saturday. Tilden and Vines defeated George Lott and Lester Stoefen in the doubles 6—4, 6—4, 7—5.

Sunderland, Derby County Move Within Point of the Leader

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Defeats inflicted on Manchester City and Middlesbrough in English soccer Saturday resulted in Sunderland and Derby County pulling up into a tie for second place, one point behind Huddersfield Town, who drew 2-2 with Leeds United in the West Riding City.

Beaten 2 to 1 by Stoke City before its own supporters, Manchester City lost a grand opportunity to remain in the race for first division leadership. Middlesbrough went down at Bolton, 3 to 1. With a similar score, Derby County continued its winning streak at the expense of Wolverhampton Wanderers while Sunderland gained a 2-to-0 victory over Liverpool.

Arsenal recorded its second straight win by vanquishing Blackburn Rovers, 5 to 1, at Highbury and is now in fourth place along with Manchester City and Middlesbrough.

Leading teams in the second division did well. Leicester City had a 6-to-0 decision over Doncaster Rovers, Tottenham Hotspurs won 2 to 1 at Fulham and Manchester United took full points at Port Vale, winning 3 to 0. Southampton, however, slipped a cog, being held to a 1-1 draw by Norwich City at the Dell.

The Rangers had a field day at Ibrox Park, trouncing Dunfermline Athletic 6 to 2 in the Scottish League. The champions and cupholders, as a result of the victory, have 18 points, one less than Celtic and the Dons.

Loss of several star players assisting Scotland against Wales at Cardiff apparently had little effect on the play of the leading teams. Hearts, without Anderson, Massie and Walker, overcame third Lanark 2 to 0 at Tynecastle. Hibernians sprang a real surprise by defeating the strong Hamilton squad 3 to 2, although playing away from home.

Art Ross Is Elected Can.-Am. President

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—Arthur H. Ross, of the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League, yesterday was unanimously elected president of the Canadian-American Hockey League.

Ross was chosen after Judge Dooley, of Providence, R. I., president for the past five years, tendered his resignation owing to the pressure of personal business. Maurice Podoloff, of New Haven, Conn., was appointed secretary treasurer, a position Dooley also held.

The hockeymen approved the entrance of Springfield into the Can.-Am Loop and also put the official seal on the acquisition by the New York Rangers of the Philadelphia franchise. The Springfield Club formerly was operated in Quebec.

Discussion on a proposal to play an interlocking schedule of games with the International League was deferred until a meeting to be called by Ross in the near future. Rule changes, naming of referees and the outlining of the playing schedule also will be taken up at this meeting.

Joy and Gloom Show Up Early On Eastern Football Fields

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Even this early in the eastern football season coaches are experiencing rays of optimistic sunshine and shadows of gloom. Princeton, Annapolis, Pittsburgh, Dartmouth, Holy Cross and Colgate are well under way with satisfactory openings to date. Harvard, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Brown and Yale have outlooks none too cheerful for different reasons.

Cornell, Brown and Pennsylvania have dropped into the defeated class and already have two strikes on them for eastern honors. In fact Gil Dobie, never an optimist in discussing his Cornell eleven, finally has every right to adopt a feeling of despair. On two successive week ends the Dobie cohorts have been toppled by early-season opponents. Brown displayed a sad state of affairs in losing to Rhode Island State, Saturday, 13 to 7, and Pennsylvania, while having a good football team, was nosed out in its opener by another good team, Princeton, 7 to 6.

That Red and Blue team of Pennsylvania is just good enough, however, to haul some other aspiring eastern teams into the defeated class and this coming Saturday may be the first. On their home field the Quakers await the invasion of Yale. Last Saturday the Eli ran roughshod over little New Hampshire, 34 to 0, but Pennsylvania is not New Hampshire. Yale uncovered some new football lights in Johnny Castle, Charley Ewart, Clinton Frank, Al Hessberg and Dave Colwell. Penn was good even in defeat and will be better for the Yale game.

Harvard Is Brittle

Coach Dick Harlow did well enough in his opening encounter with Springfield, winning, 20 to 0, but the brittleness of the Harvard backfield stars leaves a most discouraging outlook for the next three week ends. He cannot hope to be even properly prepared for the huge Holy Cross club Eddie Anderson will bring into the Stadium this Saturday. It is the last encounter between the two and the Crusaders are definitely out to wind up affairs with three straight, having won in '33, 10 to 7, and last year, 26 to 6.

Harvard progress is thwarted with injuries to three of the first-string backfield, Fred Moseley, Frank Lane and Don Jackson. Instead of new plays, Harlow now needs to construct a new backfield. Johnny Adzigian, who scored all 20 points, Vernon Struck, substitute fullback, Joe Kennedy, end, Charlie Kessler, guard, and Bill Glendinning, tackle, are among the coming Harvard hopes.

Intersectional games dot the week-end schedule with Colgate going westward to encounter Iowa at Iowa State; Louisiana State coming eastward to face Chick Meehan's 1935 edition of Manhattan at New York and Purdue, conquerors of Northwestern Saturday night, 7 to 0, entraining for New York to tackle the Fordham Rams. Purdue triumphed last year, 7—0. Louisiana State has won and lost this season and will find Manhattan a well-drilled, heavy opponent.

Cornell vs. Syracuse

Where Cornell normally should be in readiness for a major opponent at this time the Dobie eleven, after being setback by St. Lawrence and Western Reserve, now has the pleasant task of invading Syracuse for a licking. Carnegie Tech did well against a vastly superior Notre Dame team, losing in the second half, 14 to 3, after leading in the first half. Saturday the Tech eleven will test out New York University at New York. Mal Stevens has his best Violet team coming along.

The other games this week end follow along easier stages for the major teams. West Point, Navy, Dartmouth, Columbia, Pittsburgh and Princeton should coast along since their schedules call for comparatively easy games. Brown, already defeated, cannot take Springfield too lightly for the Gymnasts looked good in defeat to Harvard. A real good game in prospect is that coming between R. I. State and the Northeastern Huskies, they are evenly matched and are good small-college football teams. Another battle of promise for New Englanders is the clash between Tufts and Boston University.

Penn might have won that game from Princeton after gaining an early 6—0 lead had the Red and Blue strategy called for more football and less conservatism. Princeton was a long time creating an impression, and it was a young sophomore, Jack White, former Mercersburg Academy product, who provided the impetus to tie and then defeat the Pennsylvanians. Nearly 50,000 watched this classic.

Plenty of sympathy is due Harlow at Harvard. His team was working out the roughness and seeking polish Saturday when injuries took out Moseley, Lane, Captain Kelly and Jackson. Of these setbacks only Kelly is likely to face the visiting Crusaders. Moseley might be ready but it will be risky to use him while Lane and Jackson are out for a time. New assignments and new combinations with only a week to work in gives Harvard little hope for the next three contests, Holy Cross, West Point and Dartmouth, in that order.

Sporting Around the Hub

Redskins Getting Ready for Detroit Lions

AFTER a day of rest, Coaches Eddie Casey and Reggie Brown will put the Boston Redskins through their paces in preparation for the scheduled National Professional Football League game with the Detroit Lions at Fenway Park, next Sunday.

Yesterday, the Redskins played their second game of this, their fourth, season in the National circuit, and lost to the league champions, New York Giants, 20 to 12, before a small crowd of 8000 which braved a cold, intermittent rainfall.

The Giants, now leading the league, scored all their points in the first half through a speedy, alert series of attacks. Burnett, Giant left halfback, carried the ball over the line for two touchdowns and Richards, quarterback, went over for the other six-point counter. Quarterback Strong scored two points after touchdown from placement kicks.

Cliff Battles, Redskin left halfback, pulled off the longest run of the game, carrying the ball, after a kickoff, 85 yards for the first Boston score. The second Boston score came about after Pug Rentner, right halfback, kicked off and the ball rolled into New York's end zone. Rentner, traveling fast, threw himself upon the ball for a touchdown. Max Krause had a chance to down the ball but failed to do so.

* * *

Girls' Doubles Tennis Tourney—Winchester will be the scene of the girls' doubles tennis tournament for players who will not be 18 before Jan. 1, 1936. The tournament will be held on Columbus Day. There will also be a consolation doubles tournament for those who lose their first-round matches. Players in the younger age class, under 15, are also invited to compete. Entries will close with Mr. William S. Packer, 11 Yale Street, Winchester, on Friday at 6 o'clock.

* * *

Hub Soccer Results—Soccer football matches played on Greater Boston fields yesterday resulted as follows: Boston District League—Quincy Point Boys' Club 2, Clan McGregor 0; Boston Celts 4, Highland A. C. 1. Bay State League, senior division—Revere Corinthians 6, Brighton Celts 2; Worcester Scandinavians 2, Swedish-American 1; Victoria Sport Club 3, Cambridge Cubs 3.

In other games yesterday, Methuen defeated Andover 3 to 1, and German-Americans beat Firhall 4 to 1.

* * *

Ouimet and Lynch Win—Francis D. Ouimet and Joe Lynch teamed yesterday in an exhibition four-ball best-ball golf match at the Blue Hill Country Club before a gathering of about 300. Ouimet and Lynch won from John Ford and Joe Crowley, 1 up. Following the match Ouimet was made an honorary member of the Blue Hill club.

* * *

Newman Supreme—James Newman of Leominster, who has successfully defended the Union Boat Club Cup for sailing canoes against Great Britain, Canada, Sweden and Germany throughout the 23 years of its existence, yesterday captured the trophy again, sailing his Harpoon over the finish line in the Charles River Basin, 5m. 50s. ahead of William Lux's White Cap from the City Island Yacht Club of New York. Alden Smith, member of the New York club and skipper of the Loon, placed third.

Newman's victory broke up the winning streak of Alden Smith, who has swept through the 1935 season, winning the national, eastern and Atlantic sailing championships.

Newman's elapsed time was 1h. 1m. 36s.; Lux's, 1h. 5m. 58s., and Smith's, 1h. 8m. 11s.

* * *

Here and There—Tomorrow a women's invitation medal play golf tournament will be played at Oyster Harbors Club, Osterville . . . Robert L. Ryder, Boston attorney, on Saturday became the first member of the Minute Man Golf Club to score a hole-in-one on the club's course in Lexington . . . The Greens defeated the Whites, 57½ to 50½, in a team match on the Oakley Country Club's golf links Saturday . . . Down at Oyster Harbors Friday and Saturday, Willie Turneso and Charles Donnelly played sub-par golf to win low gross prize with 145 in the annual invitation four-ball M. C. A. tourney . . . In the women's Boston Field Hockey Association's opening games Saturday, the new Lynn Club lost, 8 to 0, to Commonwealth Club; Arlington beat its Melrose rivals, 2 to 0, while the Wellesley Club turned in a victory over the Adventurers, 3 to 1 . . . The Monitor Tennis Club's tournament finals resulted in a victory for Esther Chichester over Mrs. Clarice Edith Gass, 8—6, 2—6, 6—2, in women's singles, and a four-set triumph for Gordon Mosley over Paul White Thayer in the men's singles, Saturday, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1, 12—10 . . . Harvard players were patting Johnny Adzigian on the back Saturday afternoon, and no wonder, he accounted for three touchdowns, two points after touchdown, some good passing, whirling and twisting and a bit of fair tackling . . . The Crimson band members made us shiver as they stood in the bowl end of the stadium in shirtsleeves while waiting for the Springfield band to finish its performance.

Canadian Football Results

Interprovincial

Toronto Argos 15, Ottawa 12.
Hamilton 7, Montreal 1.

Intercollegiate

Toronto 21, Western U. 1.
McGill 9, Queen's 7.

Ontario Rugby Football Union

Sarnia 1, Toronto Balmy Beach 0.

Bley Named Captain

PULLMAN, Wash. (AP)—Johnny Bley, stalwart "iron man" tackle, has been appointed captain of the Washington State College football team. The 194-pound senior from Spokane has played steady ball as a regular the past two years and ranks as one of the West's best linemen this season. Washington State does not elect a captain but Coach Babe Hollingbery appoints the leader. Bley was captain in the opening game against the College of Puget Sound, and Hollingbery decided he would be the choice for the season.

Coast Titles Won By Budge, Arnold

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 7 (AP)—Don Budge, Oakland's red-haired Davis Cup star, annexed the 46th annual Pacific Coast men's singles tennis championship here yesterday when he overcame a last-minute threat from Bobby Riggs, youthful Los Angeles player, and won, 6—2, 6—0, 7—9, 6—4.

Budge took the first two sets without much trouble, but the 17-year-old Los Angeles youth took the third set after a bitter struggle. Budge tightened up again in the fourth set and managed to pull through with a 6—4 victory.

Budge figured in two other major triumphs of the day.

Paired with Gene Smith, University of California netman, he won over Wayne Sabin of Portland and Howard Blethen of San Francisco in the finals of the men's doubles, 6—2, 6—3, 7—5.

Teamed up with Freda James, the English girl, he helped take the mixed doubles championship, winning over Carolin A. Babcock of Los Angeles, and Wilmer M. Hines of North Carolina, 11—9, 6—4.

Ethel Burkhardt Arnold, little Los Angeles star, defeated Miss Babcock, 6—3, 6—3, in the finals of the women's singles.

Budge and his doubles mate, Gene Smith, took three straight sets from Charles Weesner and Worth Oswald in a doubles semifinal match Saturday. The score was 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

The red-haired Davis Cup player then turned on Smith in the singles and carried off an easy 8—6, 6—0, 6—2 semifinal victory.

Carolin Babcock defeated Kay Stammers of England, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2 in a women's singles semifinal.

In another men's doubles match, Howard Blethen and Wayne Sabin won the right to meet Budge and Smith in the final when they downed Henry Culley and Wilmer Hines, 6—4, 6—3, 9—7.

World Series Data

By the Associated Press

Fourth Game Statistics

Attendance	49,350
Receipts	$213,604.00
Commissioner's share	32,040.00
Players' pool	108,938.00
Each club's share	18,156.34
Each league's share	18,156.34

Fifth Game Statistics

Attendance	49,237
Receipts	$213,483.00
Commissioner's share	32,022.45
Each club's share	45,365.13
Each league's share	45,365.13

Total Five Games

Attendance	238,252
Receipts	$926,243.00
Commissioner's share	138,939.85
Players' pool	363,507.60
Each league's share	105,969.57
Each club's share	105,969.57

Yale Invades Penn's Campus After 47 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7—For the first time in 47 years, a Yale University varsity football team will invade the campus of the University of Pennsylvania next Saturday afternoon, to meet the Red and Blue in the second game of a new series that started last season in New Haven.

Back in 1889 when Walter Camp was Yale's coach and E. O. Wagenhurst, a former Princeton star was tutoring Pennsylvania, the two universities met on the old athletic field where the dormitories now stand. Yale won that game, 20 to 10.

Since that memorable contest the two have met six times on the gridiron but never in Philadelphia. New Haven or some other city was the site of the half dozen games that have been played in the last 47 years.

Players Congenial

Edgar M. Church, captain and quarterback of the 1889 Pennsylvania team, has a vivid recollection of the game itself and the festivities that preceded and followed the contest.

In a recent interview he said: "The friendship between the players before and after the game was very congenial but during the playing time of an hour and a half, this friendship ceased. Yale, the night before, stayed with their friends, some Yale and some Pennsylvania, in fact two Yale men stayed with our players.

"After the game we had dinner together and all who could went to the theater. There never was one iota of personal feeling shown. We felt sure we would win this game after the first five minutes, as those two splendid players, Tommy Hulme (vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad) and Harry Thayer (all-America fullback 1892), were working splendidly together. Thayer making a touchdown in the first five minutes; Hulme made the second touchdown in the second half.

Hopes Punctured

"Our hopes were soon punctured as Yale got going and the game ended 20 to 10 in their favor, but even then, we considered we were pretty good as generally they beat us 40 or 50 to 0."

Mr. Church, whose son is a graduate of Yale, plans to meet the 1935 edition of the Blue when it arrives here next Friday. Coach Pond and his squad plan to spend the night at the Pine Valley Country Club in New Jersey.

The game next Saturday will be the fourteenth between the two rivals in every branch of intercollegiate sport. Pennsylvania won its only triumph over Yale in 1925 in the Bowl when Alfred Leith, Albert Kreuz, Charles Rogers and the other wearers of the Red and Blue won 16 to 13.

Last year in the first game since 1925 Yale won a hard fought contest, 14 to 6. With a large number of last year's players on both teams, this year's game should develop into another close contest.

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Presidential Proclamation Sets New Precedent in American Foreign Relations

Roosevelt Clamps Embargo On Munitions to Warring Nations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Frankly recognizing a "state of war" between Italy and Ethiopia, President Roosevelt declared on Oct. 5 an immediate embargo on American shipments of "arms, munitions and implements of war" to either nation.

Acting under provisions of the new neutrality act in an effort to assure the United States shall not become involved in the conflict, the President confined the embargo to implements and munitions actually used in warfare.

If the President chooses, he may later expand the proscribed list to include such things as cotton, copper and other raw materials.

Orders Proclamation

Now on the Pacific, aboard the cruiser Houston, the President has kept in constant communication with Washington by radio. Upon receiving official advices that the Italian-Ethiopian clashes had resulted in a "state of war," he directed Secretary Hull to issue the embargo proclamation.

Issuance of the proclamation, and clamping on of the embargo, were made mandatory by the neutrality act as soon as it had been determined that a state of war existed.

Carefully maintaining a neutral position, however, the Roosevelt proclamation made no attempt to designate either Italy or Ethiopia as the "aggressor."

On Sept. 25, the President issued a proclamation declaring that after Nov. 29 persons exporting listed "arms, ammunition and implements of war" must obtain licenses from the newly established National Munitions Control Board.

President's Proclamation

President Roosevelt's arms proclamation follows:

By the President of the United States of America, a Proclamation

Whereas Section 1 of a joint resolution of Congress, entitled "Joint resolution providing for the prohibition of the export of arms, ammunitions, and implements of war to belligerent countries; the prohibition of the transportation of arms, ammunition and implements of war by vessels of the United States for the use of belligerent states; for the registration and licensing of persons engaged in the business of manufacturing, export, or importing arms, ammunition, or implements of war; and restricting travel by American citizens on belligerent ships during war," approved Aug. 31, 1935, provides in part as follows:

"That upon the outbreak or during the progress of war between, or among, two or more foreign states, the President shall proclaim such fact, and it shall thereafter be unlawful to export arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States, or possessions of the United States, to any port of such belligerent states, or to any neutral post for transshipment to, or for the use of, a belligerent country."

Further Provisions

And whereas it is further provided by Section 1 of the said joint resolution that—

"The President, by proclamation, shall definitely enumerate the arms ammunitions or implements of war, the export of which is prohibited by this act."

And whereas, it is further provided by Section 1 of the said joint resolution that—

"Whoever in violation of any of the provisions of this section, shall export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, arms, ammunition or implements of war from the United States, or any of its possessions, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both, and the property, vessel or vehicle containing the same shall be subject to the provisions of Sections 1 to 8, inclusive, Title 6, Chapter 30, of the act approved June 15, 1917. (40, Stat. 223-225; U. S. C. Title 22, Sects. 238-245.)"

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution of Congress, do hereby proclaim that a state of war unhappily exists between Ethiopia and the Kingdom of Italy; and I do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States or any of its possessions and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States or its possessions to abstain from every violation of the provisions of the joint resolution above set forth, hereby made effective and applicable to the export of arms, ammunition or implements of war from any place in the United States or its possessions to Ethiopia or to the Kingdom of Italy, or to any Italian possession, or to any neutral port for transshipment to, or for the use of, Ethiopia or the Kingdom of Italy.

And I do hereby declare and proclaim that the articles listed below shall be considered arms, ammunition and implements of war for the purposes of Section 1 of the said joint resolution of Congress:

Category I

1. Rifles and carbines using ammunition in excess of cal. 26.5, and their barrels;

2. Machine guns, automatic rifles, and machine pistols of all calibers, and their barrels;

3. Guns, howitzers, and mortars of all calibers, their mountings and barrels;

4. Ammunition for the arms enumerated under (1) and (2) above, i. e., high-power steel-jacketed ammunition in excess of cal. 26.5; filled and unfilled projectiles and propellants with a web thickness of .015 inch or greater for the projectiles of the arms enumerated under (3), above;

5. Grenades, bombs, torpedoes, and mines, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge;

6. Tanks, military armored vehicles, and armored trains.

Category II

Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft carriers and submarines.

Category III

1. Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, which are designed, adapted, and intended for aerial combat by the use of machine guns or of artillery or for the carrying and dropping of bombs, or which are equipped with, or which by reason of design or construction are prepared for, any of the appliances referred to in paragraph (2), below.

2. Aerial gun mounts and frames, bomb racks, torpedo carriers, and bomb or torpedo release mechanisms.

Category IV

Revolvers and automatic pistols of a weight in excess of 1 pound 6 ounces (630 grams), using ammunition in excess of cal. 26.5, and ammunition therefor.

Category V

1. Aircraft assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, other than those included in category III;

2. Propellers or air screws, fuselages, hulls, tail units, and under-carriage units;

3. Aircraft engines.

Category VI

1. Livens projectors and flame throwers;

2. Mustard gas, lewisite, ethyldiehlorarsine, and methyldiehlorarsine.

And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said joint resolution, and this my proclamation issued thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power of prescribing regulations for the enforcement of Section 1 of the said joint resolution of Aug. 31, 1935, as made effective by this my proclamation issued thereunder.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 5th day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixtieth.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

By the President:
Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State.

Embargo on Arms Reverses U. S. Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

influence in that direction, we are now compelled to recognize the simple and indisputable fact that Ethiopian and Italian armed forces are engaged in combat, thus creating a state of war within the intent and meaning of the joint resolution (of Congress).

In these specific circumstances I desire it to be understood that any of our people who voluntarily engage in transactions of any character with either of the belligerents do so at their own risk.

The direct and immediate effect of these precedent-making steps lies in their implied assurance that the United States will in no way interfere with the League of Nations if, and when, it applies economic sanctions against Italy. In fact, the United States has taken the initiative in declaring that a state of war exists. It has moved in advance of the League, and moved in such fashion as to assure the League members that they need fear no opposition from this country should they attempt to close Italy's ports to the trade of the world.

Free Hand for Europe

While there is no implication of direct co-operation with the League or of a desire to penalize Italy, it is plainly intimated that Europe is free to put its own house in order in any way it may see fit, even though it might involve a temporary loss in trade to this country.

Suggestions that the American action had been taken as a result of conversations with League members were specifically denied by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, this morning. He declared that the United States Government "acted solely on its own initiative" from the standpoint primarily of the affairs and interest of the American people and "without notice or collaboration with anybody anywhere."

So far as the United States is concerned, the three steps mean far more as a precedent than they mean directly. The law under which they were taken is temporary. It expires on Feb. 29 of next year and both proclamations would automatically become null and void on that date unless Congress had in the meantime re-enacted such measures.

But they place the United States on record for the first time in its history for the proposition that peace is more important than wartime profits. Even more significant, American citizens and American business are served notice that the armies and the navies of the United States are intended and maintained for the purpose of protecting the United States itself against invasion, and not for assuring to an individual the right to carry on a profitable trade with a belligerent. As Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, the President takes on himself the responsibility of assuring American citizens that if one is lost while traveling on an Italian ship, or if a cargo is lost or confiscated which he has shipped to either Ethiopia or Italy, the loss is that of the individual. No troops will be called to avenge the loss.

Puts Teeth in Proclamation

This statement of the President's went far to put teeth in the arms embargo proclamation. The latter, because of inhibitions inherent in the American political situation, could not be broad or general. Because Senators of the South are interested in cotton, Senators of the West in copper and oil and Senators of the Midwest in automobiles such articles so badly needed by Italy are not banned. The arms embargo applies only to such actual weapons as rifles, artillery, airplanes, warships and poison gas of which this country ships a negligible quantity to Italy.

But where the arms embargo does not go, the President has gone. If Detroit manufacturers wish to ship automobiles to Italian Africa as they have been doing in increasing amounts, they are free to continue. But if the British navy, acting under sanctions adopted by the League of Nations, choosing to stop that shipment, or even confiscate it, neither President Roosevelt nor the United States Department of State will utter a single word of protest. For the President has declared that the cargo is shipped at the risk of the shipper. The American flag for once will not follow American goods destined for a belligerent.

The principles involved are not, strictly speaking, new to the United States. They were enunciated previous to the war of 1812 and President Madison attempted to keep us out of that war by declaring an embargo on all American trade to war-torn Europe. For a time American ships remained in port and cargoes piled up on the idle wharves of the eastern seaports. But the lure of wartime profits proved too much. New England traders violated the embargo. American ships moved to French and English ports. Many were captured. American seamen were impressed by British ships. The effort failed and we went to war with England to assert our right to trade in the war zone.

Freedom of the Seas

From that time until yesterday the United States pursued consistently the policy of freedom of the seas. The Government declared that unless an actual blockade existed, Americans had a right to trade with a belligerent. The flag followed trade. And we were inevitably drawn into the World War as a result. For if the new regulations had been in effect from 1914 on, the American citizens on board the Lusitania would have been there at their own risk. There would have been no protests to Germany when that British ship went down and the United States might not have entered the World War.

As to actual material effect on the progress of the Ethiopian war, the neutrality measures mean little. The United States has no trade in arms with Ethiopia, hence the embargo effects that country's chances in the war not at all. Nor can this prohibition harm Italy since that country has ample arms resources of its own. The only probable direct effect on either belligerent will be to discourage American use of the transatlantic Italian liners, with a resultant loss to Italian income tending perhaps to further weaken its financial position.

Since in theory this measure applies equally to both belligerents, Italy cannot very well complain of discrimination. Ambassador Augusto Rosso indicated yesterday that Italy is most unlikely to protest the American action, characterizing as "simply talk" reports to such effect.

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By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Whereas, Section Six of the Joint Resolution of Congress, approved Aug. 31, 1935 (Public Resolution No. 67, Seventy-fourth Congress) provides that—

"Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President shall find that the maintenance of peace between the United States and foreign nations, or the protection of the lives of citizens of the United States, or the protection of the commercial interests of the United States and its citizens, or the security of the United States requires that the American citizens should refrain from traveling as passengers on the vessels of any belligerent nation, he shall so proclaim, and thereafter no citizen of the United States shall travel on any vessel of any belligerent nation except at his own risk, unless in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe. Provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to a citizen traveling on the vessel of a belligerent whose voyage was begun in advance of the date of the President's proclamation, and who had no opportunity to discontinue his voyage after that date. And, provided further, that they shall not apply under ninety days after the date of the President's proclamation to a citizen returning from a foreign country to the United States or to any of its possessions. When, in the President's judgment, the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist, he shall revoke his proclamation and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply."

And, whereas, war now unhappily exists between Ethiopia and the Kingdom of Italy; and,

Whereas, I find that the protection of the lives of citizens of the United States requires that American citizens should refrain from traveling as passengers on the vessels of either of the belligerent nations;

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the said Joint Resolution of Congress, do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States to abstain from traveling on any vessel of either of the belligerent nations contrary to the provisions of the said joint resolution; and,

I do hereby give notice that any citizen of the United States who may travel on such a vessel, contrary to the provisions of the said joint resolution, will do so at his own risk.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fifth day of October, in the year of Our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Sixtieth.

Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State.

By the President.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

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Business Methods Cut Costs in Georgia County

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Affairs of the DeKalb County of Georgia show a marked improvement over the last five years and businessmen say that the credit should go to C. A. Matthews, DeKalb County commissioner of roads and revenues, who was placed in office through their activities.

As an example of the success of Mr. Matthew's work is the fact that the current debt of the county at the end of 1934 was $203,535 as compared to $700,269 in 1930. The budget for this year is $[illegible]1,000.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Strange Adventures of Bolo and Hari-Nen-Su

By **Rose Fyleman**

First Adventure

THIS is the story of Bolo the lamb and Hari-Nen-Su the Japanese dollie, who set off together one fine morning in search of adventure.

Bolo was the sweetest thing to look at. He had a dear little stupid face, a very soft woolly coat, a shortish tail—just like the lambs' tails in the hedges, only bigger, of course—and one black foot.

But although he looked so innocent and foolish he had a good deal about him, had Bolo. He wasn't really foolish at all, and though he had the body of a lamb he had the heart of a lion.

As for Hari-Nen-Su, he was a nice looking little chap with a round, smooth face, two shiny slits for eyes, and hair sticking out all round like an old-fashioned sweep's brush.

Hari was a nobleman really, but he wasn't in the least proud of that. In fact, he preferred it not to be known. Of course Bolo knew, but then Bolo was his best friend.

Hari's slanting eyes gave him a rather wise expression, and his little smiling mouth looked very good-tempered, but he wasn't really as wise as Bolo, and as for being good-tempered—well, he was all right as long as things were going smoothly, but he had a rather hasty temper when he was roused; and this sometimes got him into trouble, as you will hear later on.

The Start

"I think," said Bolo, as they were about to start off, "I think it would be a good plan for you to ride on my back, Hari. We shall look much more imposing that way."

Hari wasn't quite sure what "imposing" meant, but he wasn't going to say so.

"Don't you think I shall be too heavy for you, Bolo?" he said.

Bolo shook his head and gave three high jumps into the air to show how well and strong he was.

"Nonsense," he said. "I've got four legs and you've only got two. So, of course, I can get along twice as quickly as you can. That's simple arithmetic."

Hari looked just the tiniest bit offended at this.

"But then you can think much quicker than I can," went on Bolo, "and besides, you see, when one goes out to seek adventures it's most necessary to make a good appearance. You'll look very nice on my back, Hari; and you're so light that I shall hardly feel you are there."

So Hari got up on Bolo's back, though he insisted on carrying on his own back the small bag of necessaries which they were taking along with them. These consisted of a short sword, which belonged to Hari; a Japanese umbrella (also Hari's, of course), in case the weather became very hot; a bottle of gum, which didn't seem of much use, only Bolo said he had a feeling it might be useful; a patent tin-opener, which is undoubtedly a very useful thing to have about you; a packet of peppermints, and a jig-saw puzzle, which a friend had sent with the explanation that they might find it a nice occupation in case they were having a dull time. Indeed, most of these things were presents from kind friends, and they really did turn out to be extraordinarily useful one way or another in the course of their travels.

And so, as I said before, they started out on their journey one fine spring day, and traveled for a whole morning and nothing happened.

"Bolo," said Hari, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, "it's rather disappointing. We don't seem to be having any adventures, do we?"

"No," said Bolo. "But we mustn't be impatient. I'm sure something will turn up soon. Why, look, Hari, here's something coming along the road now. I shouldn't be a bit surprised if this turned out to be an adventure."

Hari shaded his eyes with his hand.

"It's only a pig," he said sadly. "No one could call a pig an adventure."

But as the pig came up they saw that it was weeping bitterly. The tears ran down out of its little pink eyes and made two little streams in the road. It stood still in front of them.

"What is the matter, Oh pig?" said Hari. (He said "Oh pig" because he thought it made it sound more interesting. And it does, doesn't it?)

"Kind sir," said the pig, between its sobs, "I implore your aid. Help, oh help a poor creature in distress." It actually went down on its knees.

"Tell me your tale, Oh pig," said Hari in a kind, rather condescending sort of voice.

"Kind sir," said the pig, "it's like this. I have 10 beautiful children. Nine of them are safe at home in the sty, but I have lost the tenth, the most beautiful of them all. I missed her only an hour ago. Oh my darling Louise, my dear baby! Where are you? Oh, where are you?" The poor pig could continue no further, she again broke into sobs.

"Try a Peppermint"

"Don't cry, Madam," said Hari. "We will do what we can to help you find your child. Only stop crying, I beg you."

But the poor pig sobbed all the more.

"What shall we do to stop her crying?" said Hari in despair to Bolo.

"Try a peppermint," said Bolo.

Hari took the packet of peppermints out of his bag and offered it to the weeping pig. The effect was magical. She took one and stopped crying at once.

"Now," said Hari, "let us get to the bottom of this matter. When did you last see your daughter Louise?"

"I last saw my poor child at five minutes past 2 by the stable clock," said the pig.

"Had she any special reason for leaving home?" said Hari.

"I can't think of anything, sir," said the pig, "excepting that she was very fond of treacle. Someone once threw half a treacle tart into the sty, and the dear child has talked of nothing else ever since."

Hari shook his head. "That's not much of a clue," he said.

Bolo, who until now had said nothing, looked up.

"Im not so sure," said he thoughtfully.

(To be continued next Monday)

The Pig Actually Went Down on Its Knees — Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Wilhelmina and the Poffertjes

By **Janet P. Johl**

Wilhelmina, a buxom little Dutch girl who lived among canals and windmills in the Netherlands, was sad when our story opened last Monday, because she had outgrown her old skates and had no money to buy new ones. Her father, a canal boat captain, had had little work and could not even buy her mother the new winter jacket she needed. Wilhelmina's mother, however, suggested that she sell poffertjes, little sugared cakes, to the children on the canal after school and so earn money to buy skates.

Part Two

HAPPILY Wilhelmina set up her little stove by the blue bridge that crossed the canal, started the fire beneath it and began to bake several of the little round cakes, twisting them in the butter and sprinkling on the sugar as soon as they were done. Then she set them on a tray over the fire to keep warm. The poffertjes smelled so delicious in the cold, crisp air, that soon the children were hurrying over to pay a penny each for the little cakes, for poffertjes always taste better when they are just baked.

Wilhelmina had sold twenty little cakes before she realized that the burgomaster of the village was standing in front of her stove.

"Good afternoon, Mynheer," she bowed politely, "would you care for a poffertje?"

"That is very kind, indeed," replied the burgomaster gravely, accepting the cake covered with butter and sugar. "But I really must pay for it. Tell me, child, why are you baking poffertjes instead of skating with the other children?"

"I am trying to earn enough money to buy some new skates," replied Wilhelmina. "My old ones are no longer large enough."

"You make such delicious little cakes," said the burgomaster, "I am going to give you a guilder toward your skates."

"Oh, you are kind," cried Wilhelmina, "but I haven't earned so much money. That would buy more than twenty poffertjes."

"So it shall," answered the magistrate. "I shall come past here every day and you shall bake me a poffertje, and tell me how you are doing. Good luck, little Wilhelmina."

Every day the burgomaster came for his poffertje. Every night Wilhelmina counted her pennies to see if she had enough for her skates. At last she knew that in one more day she would be able to buy a fine long pair.

That night as she lay in her high bed in the wall, thinking of the morrow and the fun she would have choosing her skates, she could not help but remember that her mother would be obliged to wear her old jacket. It was neatly patched in several places, and although Wilhelmina's mother never mentioned it, she was very badly in need of a new one. The thought of the old threadbare jacket spoiled the picture of the new skates for Wilhelmina. Before she went to sleep that night, she had decided what she would do.

The next day when the burgomaster passed by the canal, he was amazed to see Wilhelmina still baking the little poffertjes.

"Why, Wilhelmina," he said astonished, "I thought you would be skating with the other children today. Where are your skates?"

Wilhelmina looked up at him. "I hope you won't mind, Mynheer, if I don't buy the skates," she said anxiously. "I know you have helped me earn my money, and that was why I wanted to tell you first. You see, I thought it would be better to get a warm jacket for my mother, she needs one badly. Besides, she made the batter for the poffertjes every day and it was her idea, so the money really belongs to her. I thought I could give her the jacket next week, on Saint Nicholas Day."

The burgomaster smiled down at the little girl. "Your mother will be very, very proud of her new jacket, little Mina," he said, and went away, after giving her an affectionate look.

When Saint Nicholas Day arrived there was no Dutch housewife more happy than Wilhelmina's mother as she hugged the little girl to her, tears of joy in her blue eyes. And there was no little Dutch girl more happy than Wilhelmina, when she received the burgomaster's Christmas gift—a lovely pair of long steel skates.

(The End)

A Cocoanut Picnic

MONKEY MONK was a dear little brown monkey who lived, with his father and his mother and his sister, Molly Monk, in a palm tree in the midst of a great jungle. He was as lively and as mischievous as a wee monkey can be.

One day when Monkey Monk was amusing himself swinging from the branches of the trees, by his tail, his mother called to him.

"Monkey, dear, if you can find a nice cocoanut, we might have a picnic."

Cocoanut Hunting

Monkey Monk didn't have to hear that twice. As fast as he could he scurried up a tall palm tree near by and began shaking a branch on which hung a nice round cocoanut. Although he was very tiny, Monkey Monk was strong. He shook and he shook the branch on which hung the cocoanut; he ran up and down the slender limb endeavoring to loosen the cocoanut. The more he worked at the luscious looking fruit, the hungrier he grew. The more hungry he grew the more he wanted that particular cocoanut.

At last, with a snap, the cocoanut broke away from the branch and tumbled, down, down to the soft ground below. There Monkey Monk's mother was patiently waiting to receive it, with his little sister Molly Monk and his cousin Oranga Utan, who had come from a near-by palm grove to enjoy the cocoanut picnic.

Monkey Monk ran down the great palm tree as fast as he could to help his father break open the cocoanut. Such a chattering and a gay screaming as the cocoanut was broken open and the sweet milk was shared by all the happy picnic party. Monkey Monk was so hungry that he almost ate the hard fibrous shell of the section of the cocoanut that was given to him.

Among the Palm Trees

Then when he was well satisfied, he teased little Molly and Oranga Utan by running up the tree and tossing bits of cocoanut shells down upon them. He was only having a little joke, but his mother called to him kindly, but firmly, to "come down and play nicely." So very soon, Monkey Monk and little Molly Monk and Oranga Utan were playing tag and chase the leader, from one palm tree to another, swinging by their long tails, and chasing one another up and down. They chattered so much, and played so hard, that when bedtime came, they were very glad to snuggle down into a cozy bower among the palm leaves, and go to sleep.

Wishes

I wish I had a collie pup
Or a little foal,
I wish I had a lion cub
To woofle with and roll!
I only have a guppy
In a bowl!

GABRIELLA M. LADD.

Abbie Dean—A Real Pioneer

THIS story is about a little girl who lived many years ago. Her name was Abbie Dean.

Abbie Dean and her father and mother and her brothers, Hull and William, had left their old home. With the baby, Maria Dean, they were driving in a large wagon to a new country farther west in the United States. The new country was covered with heavy forests. It was very beautiful as they rode along under the trees. The forest was full of flowers and birds and living things.

Now and then a rabbit ran in front of the wagon. Sometimes a deer would stop to look at them, then spring away among the trees. At last, after many days, they came to an open place in the forest. A little brook ran like a silver ribbon across it. A hill climbed above it. Abbie's father stopped the horses.

"Here we will live in our wagon while we build a house on the hillside," said Father. And it was so.

The days that followed were busy ones indeed. Each morning, Father and Hull and William went into the forest to cut trees for the new log house. Each day Abbie helped Mother cook over the open fire and wash the clothes in the big wood tub Mother had brought with them.

One morning Father looked at Abbie and said,

"Abbie Dean, we are going to leave you here with Maria for a little time. I want Mother to come up the hill with us. She is the one to say where the new house shall stand."

Abbie stood beside little Maria Dean's cradle and watched them ride off in the large wagon. In her hand was a big bell that Father had given her.

"Ring it if you need us," Father had said.

Abbie felt a little strange for a while. She rocked the wood cradle until Maria Dean went to sleep. Then she picked up sticks for the fire. As she walked about, the sun went under a cloud. Abbie looked up. Such a large cloud! Such a black cloud!

"It is going to rain," said Abbie. She looked around to see if the wagon curtain was closed. Then Abbie caught her breath.

Why, of course. There was no wagon there. Father and Mother and Brothers Hull and William had driven up the hill in the wagon.

It was going to rain. The clouds were coming nearer and, oh, how black they were. Baby Maria Dean would get wet.

Abbie thought of the bell. But what good would that do if it rained before Father could get there? She must do something herself.

Abbie looked about her. Then she had an idea. Across the open place, leaning against one of the big trees, was Mother's large wooden tub.

Abbie ran over to it and dragged it across the grass until it was near Maria Dean's cradle. Then she ran to the pile of long sticks Father had cut for their firewood. She chose four of the longest and stuck them into the ground by the cradle where Maria Dean slept. She pushed them in as deep as she could get them to go so that they made strong, upright posts.

By a Staff Artist — The Christian Science Monitor

Abbie Pulled the Cradle Beneath the Shelter

Then came the real work. To lift the heavy tub and put it upside down upon the sticks. Could she do it? Abbie bent and turned, pulled and pushed. A large stone at one side helped her to reach high. At last, just before the large drops of rain came splashing down, Abbie's tub tent was ready. Abbie pulled Maria Dean's cradle beneath the shelter. Snug and warm and dry Maria Dean would be now. Abbie crept under one edge herself, feeling well rewarded for her hard work.

How hard it rained! It seemed as though the sky were tumbling down.

"Rap-a-tap! Rap-a-tap!" The drops knocked on the little tub tent as if they were trying to get inside. A few wet Abbie's skirt hem, but the cradle stood dry and safe.

Abbie and Maria Dean were dry and smiling when Father and Mother and Brothers Hull and William came racing into the open place. How Mother and the boys laughed when they saw Abbie's tub tent!

But Father did not laugh; he looked at Abbie with a pleased smile and patted her head gently.

"Abbie is a true daughter of the woods," he said. "She can take care of herself and other people as well."

[These little stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not got beyond the third grade—are published on the first and third Mondays of each month.]

Tinker's Adventures

16. Pitter patter, pitter patter all night long went Tinker. In the early morning a truck driver asked him if he wouldn't like a lift.

"No thank you" said Tinker politely. He knew he had a very fine striped coat and tail and he didn't want to be carried off by a stranger.

17. As the sun grew hotter and hotter Tinker limped along the road. A kind white cat sitting in a garden called him.

Drawn by Maurice Day for The Christian Science Monitor

18. Tinker had a good breakfast but though they invited him, he would not stay. "I must go home," he mewed sadly.

[To Be Continued Next Monday]

Nazareth
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Modern style underwear in this new fabric is much in favor with girls.

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I "Went Down to the Potter's House"

AMONG the many Jubilee gifts, presented to Queen Mary, appeared a china fruit-bowl of lustrous creamy hue and gracefully intricate shape, the perforations with which it was fretted giving an impression of lacy basketry rather than of solid china.

One day, like Jeremiah of old, I "went down to the potter's house," hoping to learn a little more about the Queen's fruit-bowl. The pottery in question was just a simple shed, set down in a fold among the cornfields on the fringe of the Yorkshire Wolds. There was no town within miles, and few buildings; but through the fold in the hills was a glimpse of sea-cliffs, pearly white, and there were swallows nesting in the doorway. It would have been hard to believe that the "dainty dish," now set down in Buckingham Palace, had once stood precariously on these rickety shelves; yet there were other pieces, almost exactly like it, strewn carelessly about. A tell-tale letter on royal note-paper hung upon the wall.

We caught our breath as a gust of North Sea breeze wandered in through the open door and the fragile cups, the slender vases, the upended dishes seemed to shiver tremulously.

"You mustn't be afraid," said the Potter, catching up a miracle of design with foolhardy recklessness and thrusting it into our unwilling hands. "It's only when you're nervous that things happen."

* * *

SOMEHOW, AS WE talked together in the dusty little shanty, the Biblical impression was deepened. Potter and prophet seemed strangely akin.

"It isn't money that counts," our burly friend was saying. "I'm not out for money. I can live on very little."

He explained that there were certain of his treasures which he would never sell, unless in the last extremity to buy bread; that he had sent rich, but unappreciative, customers away empty-handed; that he had selected one of his choicest pieces for a poor charwoman for whom his art had a message.

"I shall never make money," he commented.

It was hard to remember that we were in Yorkshire, and that we were discussing "Leeds" ware! And yet we have it on authority that this potter's name will live with Palissy's and those of other great potters; the only difference being that they set to work with everything to live for, while he began his life-work at the age of fifty-eight with no prospects ahead.

* * *

WE COULD BUT surmise the reasons why a little pottery should, thus unexpectedly, have sprung up in this quiet place. We gathered that our new friend had not always lived among the cornfields and the swallows.

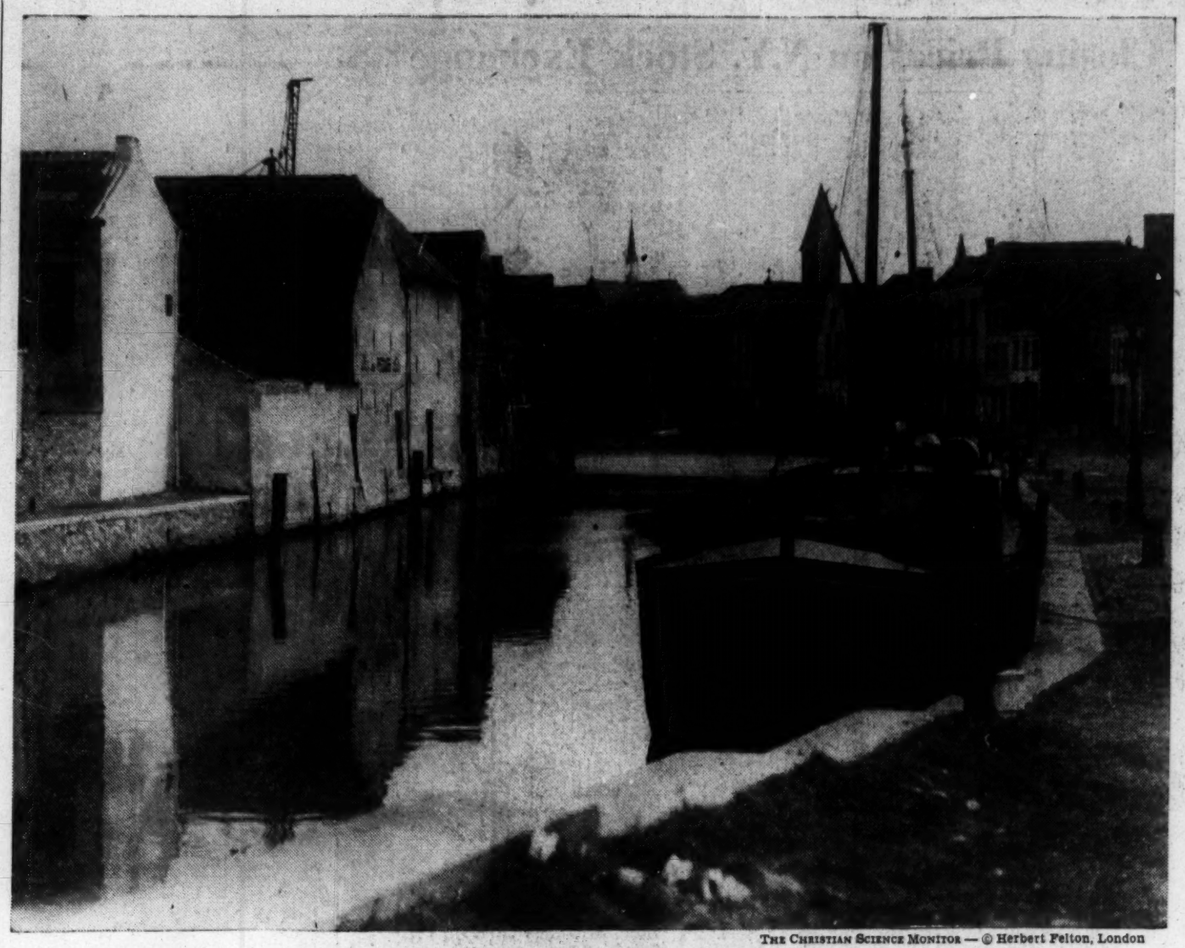
"I once offered a man a candlestick of mine for a few shillings, but he wouldn't have it. Then he bought one from an antique shop for many guineas—I'd made that one, too."

Reading between the lines, it appears that he gave up the lucrative business of making "genuine antiques" for the less lucrative, but more sincere one of making modern china—and "they weren't very pleased about it." After that our friend seems to have tried other more prosaic jobs, but the call of the clay was too strong for him; and so it happened that he settled down alone in a Yorkshire cornfield to build a little pottery of his own. He labored at it single-handed until it was finished; and then he proceeded to ply his craft, often with his arms in ice-cold water, working with the simplest tools, crochet-hooks, match-sticks, and the like, producing effects of incredible laciness and delicacy.

"The clay will have its way," he declared, "and I will have mine; so we meet half-way. You can't force it." And he went on to describe how, in making the Queen's piece, he was obliged to make a duplicate, "because you're never quite sure how they'll turn out."

It is said that, if a man can produce a mousetrap better than anyone else, the world will make a track to his door, even if his home is in the wilderness. Perhaps that accounts for the fact that visitors from London, America, the Continent, and even from Japan, have helped to make a track through a Yorkshire cornfield.

A. D. H.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Herbert Felton, London

WHERE THE DYLE RUNS THROUGH MALINES (BELGIUM)

IF IT is of the past that Malines dreams, it is not of the past that is Belgium's; for that country is only a hundred and five years old, while Malines—well, Malines was a city of the Low Country or Netherlands in the days of Charlemagne.

The Latin origin of its name suggests that the sea once washed its walls; but, whether this was or was not so, the city is still visited by ships, of light draught, which approach by way of the Scheldt and its tributary, the Dyle. Indeed this stream sends several branches through the old town and on one of them is the wharf, called the Quai au Sel, where you may see the venerable House of the Salmon. This is a sixteenth century reminder of the great importance of fresh-water fish in the diet, and so the daily life, of our forefathers.

All along the old wharfside are bollards—ships' "hitching-posts"—which, even in advanced age, are strong enough to constrain the modest vessels which visit here, against the quiet currents of the Dyle.

But beyond the town's end, beyond those vistas of green river pastures and contemplative cattle, beyond the turgid junction with the Scheldt, are wider waters and more boisterous anchorages. Upon the buff bows of the ship we see tied up here hangs a strong-fluked anchor, to remind us that Malines is a place not only of coming but of going.

Otherwise a glance at this unbusy scene, stilled as though under the ban of an enchantment, might tempt one to think that nothing ever moved but the river.

Blue Pencil

BLUE pencil poised,
I sit, tracing word patterns
Across long folios of manuscript.
Word patterns designed to carry thoughts
To those who read.
Strangely hidden, confused, sometimes these patterns run,
As though uncertain hands had fumbled and let fall
Shuttle and thread in shapeless snarl.
Then with practiced strokes the pencil moves;
A comma here, a new word there, a phrase transposed.
And out come subtle shades of meaning,
Smooth flow of line, rhythm, grace, symmetry, unguessed,
Were not
Blue pencil poised,
As I sit, tracing word patterns
Across long folios of manuscript.

RUTH VAN DEMAN

"I will restore"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE time of the prophet Joel, a great plague of locusts ravaged the land and destroyed the crops of grain and the fruit. At this time of depression and failure, the prophet exhorted his people to turn to God for protection and relief, saying, "Therefore also now, saith the Lord, turn ye even to me with all your heart" (Joel 2:12). This divine command was accompanied by a promise of deliverance (2:25): "And I will restore to you the years that the locust hath eaten."

Today this promise is being fulfilled in the experience of many who are learning, through the teachings of Christian Science, to turn to divine Mind for support and guidance, and who are proving that the years which the locusts of privation and ill-health, discontent and depression, have eaten, are being restored to them in overflowing measure.

In the book of Job it is related that after many disasters had befallen the patriarch, he was impelled to seek for some explanation of the mysteries of existence. Step by step he was led to a more spiritual understanding of God and man; and finally he exclaimed, "I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear: but now mine eye seeth thee" (Job 42:5). As Job thus gained a higher concept of God and man, prosperity and freedom followed. The record states (Job 42:10), "And the Lord turned the captivity of Job, when he prayed for his friends: also the Lord gave Job twice as much as he had before." Thus Job's experience is an illustration of the effectual application of divine law.

To many of us the present is often burdened with regret for the past. In grieving over the past with its mistakes and failures, we are sometimes unable to appreciate the present, because we believe that the past has robbed us of some good which we might otherwise be enjoying today. In the book of Ecclesiastes (3:15) we read, "God requireth that which is past." The burden of the past drops away as we gain the right understanding of God as the ever-present Mind, who knows no past or future, but to whom eternity is always now.

Christian Science teaches that God is not the author of discord or evil. To believe that He can use evil as an instrument of regeneration for His children is to misunderstand the very nature of God. The prophet Isaiah describes the tender nature of God as divine, omnipotent Love, when he says, "Thus saith the Lord, . . . As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you; and ye shall be comforted in Jerusalem" (Isa. 66:12, 13). How inconsistent to believe that such a Comforter could inflict dire misfortune on His children! Even a human sense of mother-love would not admit such a possibility.

"I will restore to you the years that the locust hath eaten." What confidence, what hope is inspired by this statement of God's will! And how necessary it is to gain such an understanding of God that this promise may be fulfilled in human experience. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 587) Mary Baker Eddy gives the following scientific and Christian definition of God: "The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence." As we understand, obey, and endeavor to live this revelation of God, His will becomes operative in our experience.

Today a vast multitude of those who have suffered from poverty, failure, and ill-health are facing the future with joy and confidence as a result of their having gained a clearer understanding of God and the divine law of restoration. To some health has been restored; the material laws which prophesied weakness, limitation, inaction as the result of the past, having been proved false, their lives are happier, healthier, and more harmonious. New fields of activity have opened up to them, and they have realized greater capacity than ever before.

To others this new understanding has revealed a richer sense of substance through the perception of the spiritual value of honesty, integrity, loving-kindness, and service. With a clearer understanding of God and man has also come the desire to seek for such spiritual qualities; and in this seeking they are finding that their human needs are being met, and that they are realizing a more abundant sense of life.

Today one cannot help noting that in the discussion of the significance of world events, a greater emphasis is being laid on the moral and spiritual values involved. Never in all the world's history was there a greater need for individuals as well as nations to turn to spiritual means for the solving of their problems, for in proportion as this is done will the promises be fulfilled, and "the years that the locust hath eaten" be restored an hundredfold.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

"ΘΕΛΩ ΑΝΑΠΛΗΡΩΣΕΙ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦ Προφήτου Ἰωήλ, μεγάλη πληγὴ ἀκρίδων ἐλυμαίνετο τὴν χώραν καὶ κατέστρεψε τὴν συγκομιδὴν τοῦ σίτου καὶ τοὺς καρποὺς. Ἐν μέσῳ τῆς θλίψεως ἐκείνης καὶ τῆς ἀποτυχίας, ὁ Προφήτης προέτρεπε τὸν λαόν του νὰ στραφῇ πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν διὰ προστασίαν καὶ βοήθειαν, λέγων, "Καὶ τώρα διὰ τοῦτο, λέγει Κύριος, ἐπιστρέψατε πρὸς ἐμὲ ἐξ ὅλης τῆς καρδίας ὑμῶν" (Ἰωὴλ 2:12). Ἡ θεία αὕτη προσταγὴ συνωδεύετο ἀπὸ ὑπόσχεσιν ἀπαλλαγῆς (2:25). "Καὶ θέλω ἀναπληρώσει εἰς ἐσᾶς τὰ ἔτη τὰ ὁποῖα κατέφαγεν ἡ ἀκρίς."

Σήμερον ἡ ὑπόσχεσις αὕτη ἐκπληροῦται εἰς τὴν πεῖραν πολλῶν οἵτινες μανθάνουν, διὰ τῶν διδαχῶν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, νὰ ζητοῦν ἀπὸ τὸν θεῖον Νοῦν ὑποστήριξιν καὶ ὁδηγίαν, καί οἵτινες ἀποδεικνύουν ὅτι τὰ ἔτη τὰ ὁποῖα κατέφαγον αἱ ἀκρίδες τῆς στερήσεως καὶ τῆς ἀσθενείας, τῆς δυσαρεσκείας καὶ τῆς θλίψεως, ἀναπληροῦνται εἰς αὐτοὺς πλουσιοπαρόχως.

Εἰς τὸ βιβλίον τοῦ Ἰὼβ ἀναφέρεται ὅτι μετὰ τὰς πολλὰς συμφορὰς αἱ ὁποῖαι εὗρον τὸν Πατριάρχην, ἠναγκάσθη οὗτος νὰ ζητήσῃ κάποιαν ἐξήγησιν τῶν μυστηρίων τῆς ὑπάρξεως. Βῆμα πρὸς βῆμα ὡδηγήθη πρὸς μίαν πνευματικωτέραν νόησιν τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου· καὶ ἐν τέλει ἀνέκραξε, ""Ἤκουον περὶ σοῦ μὲ τὴν ἀκοὴν τοῦ ὠτίου, ἀλλὰ τώρα ὁ ὀφθαλμός μου σὲ βλέπει" (Ἰὼβ 42:5). Μόλις ὁ Ἰὼβ ἀπέκτησεν ὑψηλοτέραν σύλληψιν περὶ Θεοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώπου, ἡ εὐημερία καὶ ἡ ἐλευθερία ἠκολούθησαν. Ἡ διήγησις ἀναφέρει (Ἰὼβ 42:10), "Καὶ ἔστρεψεν ὁ Κύριος τὴν αἰχμαλωσίαν τοῦ Ἰὼβ, ἀφοῦ προσηυχήθη ὑπὲρ τῶν φίλων αὐτοῦ. Καὶ ἔδωκεν ὁ Κύριος εἰς τὸν Ἰὼβ διπλάσια πάντων τῶν ὅσα εἶχε πρότερον." Τοιουτοτρόπως ἡ πεῖρα τοῦ Ἰὼβ εἶναι μία ἐξήγησις τῆς ἀποτελεσματικῆς ἐφαρμογῆς τοῦ θείου νόμου.

Διὰ πολλοὺς ἐξ ἡμῶν τὸ παρὸν φορτώνεται πολλάκις μὲ λύπην διὰ τὸ παρελθόν. Λυπούμενοι διὰ τὸ παρελθὸν μὲ τὰ σφάλματα καὶ τὰς ἀποτυχίας του, εἰμεθα ἐνίοτε ἀνίκανοι νὰ ἐκτιμήσωμεν τὸ παρὸν, ἐπειδὴ πιστεύομεν ὅτι τὸ παρελθὸν μᾶς ἔχει ληστεύσει ἀπὸ κάποιο καλὸν τὸ ὁποῖον θὰ ἠδυνάμεθα ἄλλως νὰ τὸ ἀπολαμβάνωμεν σήμερον. Εἰς τὸ βιβλίον τοῦ Ἐκκλησιαστοῦ (3:15) ἀναγινώσκομεν, "ὁ Θεὸς ἀνακαλεῖ τὰ παρελθόντα." Τὸ φορτίον τοῦ παρελθόντος πίπτει βαθμηδὸν ἐφ' ὅσον ἀποκτῶμεν τὴν ὀρθὴν νόησιν τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς τοῦ πάντοτε-παρόντος νοῦ, ὅστις δὲν γνωρίζει οὔτε παρελθὸν οὔτε μέλλον, ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸν ὁποῖον ἡ αἰωνιότης εἶναι πάντοτε τώρα.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη διδάσκει ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς δὲν εἶναι δημιουργὸς δυσαρμονίας ἢ κακοῦ. Τὸ νὰ πιστεύῃ τις ὅτι εἶναι δυνατὸν ὁ Θεὸς νὰ χρησιμοποιῇ τὸ κακὸν ὡς μέσον ἀναγεννήσεως τῶν τέκνων Του, ἀποτελεῖ παρανόησιν αὐτῆς ταύτης τῆς φύσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ὁ Προφήτης Ἡσαΐας περιγράφει τὴν τρυφερὰν φύσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς θείας, παντοδυνάμου Ἀγάπης, ὅταν λέγει, "Οὕτω λέγει Κύριος . . . ὡς παιδίον τὸ ὁποῖον παρηγορεῖ ἡ μήτηρ αὐτοῦ, οὕτως ἐγὼ θέλω σᾶς παρηγορήσει· καὶ θέλετε παρηγορηθῇ ἐν τῇ Ἰερουσαλήμ" (Ἡσαΐας 66:12, 13). Πόσον ἀσυνεπὲς εἶναι νὰ πιστεύῃ κανεὶς ὅτι ἕνας τοιοῦτος Παρηγορητὴς ἦτο δυνατὸν νὰ τιμωρήσῃ μὲ φρικτὴν συμφορὰν τὰ τέκνα Του! Ἀκόμη καὶ μία ἀνθρωπίνη αἴσθησις μητρικῆς ἀγάπης δὲν θὰ παρεδέχετο τοιοῦτον τι ὡς δυνατόν.

"Θέλω ἀναπληρώσει εἰς ἐσᾶς τὰ ἔτη τὰ ὁποῖα κατέφαγεν ἡ ἀκρίς." "Οποίαν ἐμπιστοσύνην, ὁποίαν ἐλπίδα ἐμπνέει ἡ ἔκθεσις αὕτη τοῦ θελήματος τοῦ Θεοῦ! Καὶ πόσον ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι νὰ ἀποκτήσῃ τις τοιαύτην νόησιν τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὥστε ἡ ὑπόσχεσις αὕτη νὰ ἐκπληρωθῇ εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην πεῖραν. Εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν σ. 587) ἡ Mary Baker Eddy δίδει τὸν ἑξῆς ἐπιστημονικὸν καὶ Χριστιανικὸν ὁρισμὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ: "Ὁ μέγας ΩΝ· ὁ παντογνώστης, παντεπόπτης, παντουργός, πάνσοφος, παν-ἀγαπῶν, καὶ αἰώνιος. Ἀρχὴ· Ψυχὴ· Πνεῦμα· Ζωὴ· Ἀλήθεια· Ἀγάπη· πᾶσα οὐσία· νοημοσύνη." Ἐφ' ὅσον ἐννοοῦμεν, ὑπακούομεν, καὶ προσπαθοῦμεν νὰ ζῶμεν τὴν ἀποκάλυψιν ταύτην τοῦ Θεοῦ, λαμβάνομεν πεῖραν τοῦ θελήματός Του ἐμπράκτως.

Σήμερον μέγα πλῆθος ἐξ ὅσων ἔχουν ταλαιπωρηθῇ ἀπὸ πενίαν, ἀποτυχίαν, καὶ ἀσθένειαν ἀντιμετωπίζουν τὸ μέλλον μὲ χαρὰν καὶ ἐμπιστοσύνην χάρις εἰς τὴν ἀπόκτησιν μιᾶς σαφεστέρας νοήσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ θείου νόμου τῆς ἀναπληρώσεως. Εἰς μερικοὺς ἀποκατεστάθη ἡ ὑγεία· ἡ ζωὴ των εἶναι εὐτυχεστέρα, ὑγιεστέρα, καὶ πλέον ἁρμονική, ἐπειδὴ ἀπεδείχθησαν ψευδεῖς οἱ ὑλικοὶ νόμοι οἱ προφητεύοντες ἀδυναμίαν, περιορισμόν, ἀδράνειαν, ὡς ἀποτέλεσμα τοῦ παρελθόντος. Νέα πεδία δράσεως ἠνοίχθησαν εἰς αὐτούς, καὶ ἐπραγματοποίησαν μεγαλυτέραν ἱκανότητα ἀπὸ ποτὲ πρότερον.

Εἰς ἄλλους ἡ νέα αὕτη νόησις ἀπεκάλυψε μίαν ὑψηλοτέραν αἴσθησιν οὐσίας διὰ τῆς ἀντιλήψεως τῆς πνευματικῆς ἀξίας τῆς τιμιότητος, τῆς ἀκεραιότητος, τῆς μακροθυμίας, καὶ τῆς ὑπηρεσίας. Μὲ τὴν σαφεστέραν νόησιν τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἔχει ἔλθει ἐπίσης καὶ ἡ ἐπιθυμία νὰ ἐπιδιώκουν τοιαύτας πνευματικὰς ἰδιότητας. Ἐν τῇ ἐπιδιώξει δὲ ταύτῃ εὑρίσκουν ὅτι αἱ ἀνθρώπιναι ἀνάγκαι των ἱκανοποιοῦνται, καὶ ὅτι πραγματοποιοῦν ἀφθονωτέραν αἴσθησιν ζωῆς.

Σήμερον δὲν δύναταί τις παρὰ νὰ σημειώσῃ ὅτι κατὰ τὴν συζήτησιν τῆς σημασίας τῶν γεγονότων τοῦ κόσμου, μεγαλυτέρα ἔμφασις δίδεται εἰς ὅ,τι ἀφορᾷ τὰς ἠθικὰς καὶ πνευματικὰς ἀξίας. Οὐδέποτε εἰς ὅλην τὴν παγκόσμιον ἱστορίαν ὑπῆρξε μεγαλυτέρα ἀνάγκη διὰ τὰ ἄτομα ὅσον καὶ διὰ τὰ ἔθνη νὰ ἐπιδιώξουν τὴν λύσιν τῶν προβλημάτων των διὰ πνευματικῶν μέσων, διότι κατὰ τὴν ἀναλογίαν καθ' ἣν γίνῃ τοῦτο θὰ ἐκπληρωθοῦν αἱ ὑποσχέσεις, καὶ "τὰ ἔτη τὰ ὁποῖα κατέφαγεν ἡ ἀκρὶς" θὰ ἀναπληρωθοῦν ἑκατονταπλασίως.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Singapore, Crossroads of the East

THE shadows lift from the eastern horizon. A rose tint touches the fleecy monsoon clouds and the islands of the Straits are bathed in a soft lavender hue. The gray of the sea yields to a deep purple and then to the turquoise blue of the tropic day. Suddenly, hard upon the heels of its outriders of crimson and gold, the sun leaps above the horizon. It is morning in the Straits.

Singapore, crossroads of the East, is a blend of today and yesterday, of Europe and Asia, of East and West. Here, as the morning sun of the tropics dazzlingly floods the roadstead and blazes down upon the white buildings along the quay, you see the poet's dogma refuted in a dozen ways. On this mightiest of stages where there is performed in never-ceasing pageantry an extravaganza portraying the world and the ages, flaming in its color like an Eastern sunset, you see the meeting of Orient and Occident. Among the far-come ships in the roadstead, crossing their sea trails here from every port on earth, you note a contact of the interests and affairs of every land. In the ever-moving, colorful pageant of human life ashore you mark a social blend of East and West.

> "Pageantry on a mighty stage,
> Blended scenes of every age,
> History writ on a brilliant page—
> Singapore."

Through the throngs of people, adding their gay attire to the rainbow of color comprised in the dress of the women of a dozen races, stroll Chinese, Indians, Malays, Filipinos, Siamese, Tamils, Burmese, Japanese, many more, mingling in a harmony of relationship rarely marred with all the peoples of the West. It is more than the feasibility of internationalism that we see established here. Possibilities of a harmonious inter-racialism, too, reveal themselves in the all-comprehending life of Singapore.

And as a picture it is unrivaled, this scene on sea and land alike as the tropic day flames into full bloom. Everything that is of the sea is represented yonder in the Straits, even as everything that is typical of the land is represented here in the streets. And that name of singing euphony must ever recall it all to him who has seen it, ever fire the fancy of him who has not.

M. T. G.

So the Race Continued

THE run south to the Channel was uneventful. The wind held fair throughout, and after a fine passage down the North Sea, we entered the Straits under full sail one evening at sunset.

It was a memorable moment. To this day I think the Cartsburn one of the most beautiful models of the East India clipper that ever sailed, and as, at this time, these clippers marked the zenith of the shipbuilder's art, marine draughtsmanship having reached perfection in curve and line and sheer in securing the maximum of speed and seaworthiness under sail, the picture she made that evening in the level amber sunlight lives with me now not only because of its splendour, but also because it belongs to an age that is no more.

Then, before we passed Dover, there occurred the first excitement of the voyage. A steam packet drew abeam between us until the breeze freshened as the high land about Dover dropped astern, and we came up abreast again. But no more. We could not draw ahead.

If the interest on board the Cartsburn was intense, it was no less so on board the packet where the dense black smoke that poured from her funnels told us that her engineers were determined not to allow her to be outsailed by a craft they deemed old-fashioned. Every moment, however, bettered our position by giving us more sea room and breeze. If the breeze lightened at all, the packet forged ahead. When it freshened again, our turn came and we drew abreast. Yet more smoke would then billow from her funnels, and soon a roaring stream of sparks told us that her engineers had put forced draught on her furnaces.

Meanwhile, on our side, the skipper was pacing the main deck, noting the trim of the sails, suggesting alterations to obtain better results, and from time to time consulting the mate about the possibility of hoisting another rag. But this no man could do, seeing that every stitch was already set and no stun-sails were carried, and when the mate at last convinced him that no more could be done, he went aft again and even spread out his coat to the wind!

So the race continued until, in the early hours of the morning, the packet turned inshore and made for Southampton Water.

While it lasted, it certainly brought out the qualities of the Cartsburn's crew, and especially those of her commander. Running down the North Sea, past its shoals and lightships, he had already shown himself a capable shipmaster in an unobtrusive way, but that night he displayed an initiative that gained him no little of the respect with which he was regarded later by everyone on board.

Six feet tall, broad-shouldered and well-built, with the free and easy movement that suggests the man of action and the athlete, he was, too, the most impressive figure among us. Though not in his thirtieth year, he had yet been given command of one of the finest clippers afloat, and from the moment the Cartsburn left the Tay, the pride he took in her was just as apparent as his own authority.—W. M. WATT, in "Fire Down Below." (London: Frederick Muller Ltd.)

The Moon Over Jerusalem

IN THE fleeting moment between daylight and darkness, the moon appeared over Jerusalem. A journeyman vegetable peddler, mounted on his donkey, sent a tuneful melody from his flute up to our terrace, and the sound was like the moonlight put to music; the golden voice of the golden light that flooded the arched sky overhead, poured down the deep valley before Moab, swept the folded hills coming up to the white City of Peace so that each eucalyptus and Denmark pine seemed to stand listening.

Before us, curtained in the shadow of the Mount of Olives, the old City Wall described an irregular line that lost itself around Jehoshaphat; and now, in the twilight, it brought to mind the generations which had scanned the same horizon. The Citadel called David's Tower, fixed in solemnity, marking off the spot where old meets new, turned gray in the sheen of the warm light. The casements of Jaffa Gate were nearly invisible.

Before the persistent afterglow of the sun, the moon remained only a candle-light. Almost motionless, it seemed to be waiting until night should disclose all of its incandescent mysteries.

The moon over Jerusalem! A heavy black blanket over the City pierced by a white luster. Church spires and the vanishing outlines of a minaret, the stately grandeur of Government House, imperial and majestic in an ashen glow: these we discerned from our vantage-point; and for miles around, the land was bathed in light. Finally, the silence was shattered by a bell tolling the hour. Overhead, in the vaulted sky stretched out in endless space, shone the stars of Jerusalem.

Nest in Autumn

THE nest which held the summer oriole
Shall be to winter like a silver bowl
Filling with snow; but now the hammock swings
A golden leaf, remembering folded wings.

ELEANOR BALDWIN

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Listed Stock Quotations

Trading in Stocks Quiets Down, and Prices Are Irregular

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Dealings Characterized By Selective Buying

By Forrest Price

Traders were cautious.

Buying of stocks today was of a selective character.

And there was enough selling to give the market an irregular appearance.

Most people kept an eye on the African conflict.

But that's all it amounted to.

What news there was regarding the Italo-Ethiopian war did not accelerate price movements either way.

Consequently volume of trading was restricted.

About 950,000 shares changed hands.

Announcement that the price of export copper moved up to 9.10 cents a pound, the highest price in four years, did not stimulate much buying of the copper equities. Prices were firm for these issues. The price of lead rose .10 of a cent a pound.

Improvement in industry had most to do with the price advance of these metals.

A rise of 4 points for Spiegel-May-Stern was outstanding among the shares.

Others showing gains of 1 to 2 points or more included Allied Chemical, Greyhound Corp., Chrysler, Texas Corp., Thatcher, Worthington Pump A and B, Gillette preferred, Ludlum Steel preferred and Midland Steel.

Among the soft spots were Corn Products preferred. West Penn Electric 7 per cent preferred and International Harvester.

Increasing demand and higher prices for U. S. Government issues featured the bond market. Italian loans were slightly improved. Corporate bonds generally were firm. A few sagged slightly.

There was profit-taking in wheat, and prices sagged. It recovered partially in the late trading. December corn was comparatively strong. Cotton moved narrowly, rallying somewhat after an early decline.

There has been a vigorous rebound in steel mill operations due to various demands, including motor industry requirements.

In view of the Italo-Ethiopian war it is interesting to learn what a trade authority, the magazine Steel, has to say as to the possible effects of the war on the steel industry.

"So long as hostilities are confined to Ethiopia," says the magazine, "it was generally believed there will be little increase in demand for finished steel. In fact the first consequences are more likely to be to the disadvantage of the American steelmakers, as the principal imports of manganese ore and considerable iron ore pass through the Mediterranean sea, high insurance rates making it appear that prices will be advanced."

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; specialties up in slow trading.

Bonds: Quiet; U. S. Governments advance.

Curb: Mixed; industrials improve.

Foreign Exchanges: Firm; gold currencies higher.

Cotton: Firm; trade and foreign buying.

Sugar: Quiet; commission house selling.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; weakness at Liverpool.

Corn: Irregular; prospective light movement.

Cattle: Steady to weak.

Hogs: Mostly steady; top $11.15.

Foreign

London: Trading on the stock exchange commenced the week cheerfully. There was a confident feeling, and buying was brisk, with armament shares featuring the trading. Vickers advanced to 19s. 9d. Iron, steel and aircraft issues were supported in anticipation of orders. Base metal shares also benefited by a rise in those commodities. British Government stocks, transatlantic and gold shares participated in the improvement. The closing tone was firm.

Paris: An upward swing on the Bourse today gained momentum as traders interpreted the latest Italian-Ethiopian events favorably. Rentes, bank shares, industrials and international issues were higher, and the market closed firm.

Berlin: A general improvement in prices gave the Boerse a firmer tone today, with dye shares and steel issues leading the advance. The closing was steady.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
December	1.07¼	1.08¼	1.06⅞	1.07⅜	—.01
May	1.05¼	1.05⅜	1.04⅛	1.05⅜	—.01⅜
July	.95¼	.95⅛	.94⅜	.94⅞	—.01
Corn					
December	.64	.65¼	.64¾	.64¾	+. ½
May	.61¼	.62⅜	.61⅛	.61⅞	—. ⅜
July		.62¼	.61⅛	.62½	—. ⅜
Oats					
December	.29½	.29⅝	.29¼	.29⅜	—. ⅛
May	.30⅜	.30½	.30⅛	.30⅛	—. ½
July	.30¼	.30¼	.29⅜	.29⅜	—.01
Rye					
December	.55¾	.56½	.55½	.56⅛	—. ⅛
May	.57⅜	.58½	.57⅜	.58⅛	—. ½
July	.58	.58	.57¾	.57¾	—. ¼

Dividend Declarations

Regular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Stock of Record
Alaska Pack Assoc	$2	Q	Nov. 9	Oct. 31
Do Extra	$5		Nov. 9	Oct. 31
Hecla Mining	10c	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 15
Outlet Co	50c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Do 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Do 2d pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21

Ludlum Steel Purchase

NEW YORK—The Ludlum Steel Company will use approximately $700,000 of the proceeds of an issue of common stock to acquire the Wallingford Steel Company, according to a registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The balance will be added to working capital. The deal for Wallingford Steel was announced on Aug. 29.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	11.84	11.60	11.52	11.60	—.10
May	11.88	11.95	11.86	11.95	—.14
July	11.21	11.21	11.21	11.21	—.13

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Oct. 7	Oct. 8
115	110	7	Abraham & S pf	113	113	113	113½
9⅝	4¼	..	Adams Express	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
35½	28	2	Adams Millis	33½	32¼	33½	33
14¼	8	.60	Addressograph	13½	13½	13½	13½
14⅛	4½	..	Advance Rumely	13½	13½	13½	13¾
20⅛	15⅛	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	15¾	15¼	15¾	15¼
2⅛	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
173	125	6	Allied Chem	168	167½	168	166
7⅞	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅛
29⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	29⅜	29⅜	29⅝	29¼
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	18¼	18¼	18¼	18
4⅛	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
71	48⅛	..	Amal Leather Amerada	64	63¼	64	63
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51
32½	13½	..	Am Bank Note	29¼	29	29	29
47¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	14⅛	14⅛	14½	14⅜
128½	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	127	127	127	..
146⅜	110	4†	Am Can	140¾	140¼	140½	141⅛
25⅜	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
22	8	..	Am Chain	21	20½	21	..
5¼	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	25⅞	25¾	25¾	25¾
2¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	10⅝	10½	10⅝	..
6½	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
39¼	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	38½	38½	38⅛	38
37¼	28⅛	2.40	Am Home Pr	32⅜	32	32⅜	31¼
6	1¾	..	Am La Fr pf (h)	2	2	2	2
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
10½	4¼	..	Am Mach & M 10½	10½	10¼	10¼	10⅜
10⅛	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
28	13½	..	Am Metal	28⅞	27¼	27⅞	27⅝
28⅝	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	26¼	26	26⅛	25⅜
9½	1⅛	..	Am Power & Lt	6¼	6	6⅛	6¼
41½	8⅜	..	Am P&L 5½ pf	30⅜	30	30	30¼
49½	10⅛	..	Am P&L 6½ pf	35⅛	35	35½	35⅝
18¾	10½	..	Am Radiator	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛
27⅞	15¾	.30b	Am Rolling Mill	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	25⅛
14⅞	4½	..	Am Sealing	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
51¼	21⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	51⅜	50¾	51⅛	51
144	121	7	Am Smelt & Ref pf	142	142	142	..
117⅛	103	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	112¾	112¼	112¾	112¾
102¾	72½	5	Am Tobacco	100	98⅛	100	98½
105½	74⅜	5	Am Tobacco B	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛
146	88	2	Am Steel F pf	98	98	98	98
20¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	..
43	33½	2†	Am Stores	36	36	36	36
70½	51	2	Amb Sug Ref	52¼	52¼	52½	52½
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	135¼	135¼	135¼	..
145⅜	98⅝	9	Am Tel & Tel	138⅜	137⅞	138⅜	137½
6¾	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs h 5	5	5	5	5
27	18½	1†	Am Type F pf (h)	25¼	24⅝	25½	24½
19¼	7½	7	Am Wat W & E	18½	18⅛	18¼	18⅝
10⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	9½	9½	9½	9¼
61⅛	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	58⅜	57¼	57½	58
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	5¼	5	5⅛	5⅛
28	16⅛	..	Anaconda Con	23¼	22⅜	23¼	22⅝
28	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	27⅜	26	27⅜	26
17⅜	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	12	12	12	12
9½	3⅛	..	Andes Copper	10	10	10	10
52	36	1†	Archer Daniels	45¾	45½	45¾	45½
112¾	117	7	Archer Dan pf	119	119	119	..
108	97	7	Armour Del pf	103¾	103⅝	103¾	..
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
110	85	3b	Armour Ill pf 100	100	100	100	..
8	4	..	Arnold Constable	7	6¾	7	6½
9	3¾	..	Artloom Corp 9¾	9¾	9¼	9¾	9
38	16½	.50	Armstrong Cork	34⅝	33⅛	34	36
15⅛	7⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	14¼	14	14	14
109	80⅝	9§	Asso Dry G 1of	106	106	106	..
57⅛	35⅜	2b	Atchison T&SF	45¾	44⅞	45¾	44¼
91	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	86⅝	85⅞	85⅞	..
37¾	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	21⅝	21¾	21½	21
39¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	37	36⅛	37	36½
26	20½	1	Atl Refining	21⅜	21¼	21¾	21
2¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3⅛	3¼	3¼	3⅛
4⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	13⅞	13½	13¾	13⅝
23	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	17⅞	17¾	17¾	18
110	100†	6½	Bamberger pf	108½	108½	108½	..
47½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Arbos	45¼	45¼	45¼	..
10⅝	5⅞	.60†	Barnsdall A	9⅜	9⅜	9½	9⅜
14⅜	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	13⅛	13	13	..
23¼	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	22⅜	21¾	22	21¾
19⅜	13⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	19¼	18⅞	19¼	..
52½	27	2	Best & Co	52½	52	52½	52½
41⅛	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	37⅜	37	37½	37⅜
103⅜	55¾	..	Beth Steel pf	103⅛	102⅝	103	102¾
27½	14¾	..	Bigelow Sanford	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
14¼	9⅜	..	Blaw Knox	13½	13¼	13½	13¼
16⅜	6¼	..	Boeing Airplan	15¾	15¼	16	16¼
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	46⅜	45¾	46⅜	46⅛
26⅝	21	1.60	Borden	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23¼
58	28¼	2	Borg Warner	58	57	58	57
8	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
49⅝	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	49¼	48⅞	49	48⅝
15⅝	8⅝	.40	Bridgeport Brass	15⅞	15	15¼	15⅜
43⅜	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
36½	30⅜	2†	Bristol Myers	35⅞	35¼	35⅞	..
36⅜	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	43½	43¼	43½	43
31⅜	14	2	Brooklyn Q pf	23¾	23	23¾	..
63¾	53	3	Brown Shoe	62	62	62	..
13⅝	8⅛	..	Bucyrus Er cv pf	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10⅜
⅝	⅛	..	Budd Mfg rts	⅜	⅛	⅜	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	..	Budd Mfg	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅝
51	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	51½	50⅜	51½	51
9¼	2½	..	Budd Wheel	9	8⅞	9	8⅝
23⅞	8¼	..	Bullard	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	23⅛
23½	13⅛	.60	Burroughs Add	19	19	19	19⅛
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅝
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	34½	34	34	34¼
1⅛	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
6¼	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
27	7½	.40b	Campbell Wy&C	26⅜	24½	26	24¾
16⅝	8⅛	..	Canada Dry	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
13¾	8⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	9¼
37	30	2	Cannon Mills	37½	37	37½	..
83½	45⅜	..	Case Thresh	84	83	83⅜	83⅜
55½	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	52	51	51¼	51⅛
39¼	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	38¼	34½	34⅞	34½
4⅜	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	3½	3½	3½	3½
39¼	11¼	..	Celotex Co pr (h)	55¼	34½	34½	34½
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	25⅝	25½	25½	..
63¾	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	60⅜	59½	60	60
7	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	5⅜	5¾	5¾	5⅞
47¾	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	42¾	42¼	42¼	..
47¾	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	42¾	42¼	42¼	..
47½	37⅛	2.80	Ches & Ohio	44¼	43¾	44¼	43¾
2¼	⅜	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
34½	15⅜	1†	Chi Mail Order	29½	29	29½	29¼
3	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
4⅜	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	2⅛	2	2	2
10⅜	3⅜	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	5	5	5	5¼
12	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	11	11	11	..
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	5¼	5	5¼	4½
25¼	9	..	Chile Copper	25	24	25	24½
74⅜	31	1†	Chrysler	74½	73¼	74¾	72½
35¾	27⅝	1†	Cleve Gr B &Co	34¾	34⅝	34¾	34½
24⅞	13¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	13¼	12½	12½	13¼
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	80	80	80	..
35	35	2	City Investing	35	35	35	..
18⅜	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17½
247½	151¾	..	Coca Cola	264	245¼	245¼	..
19¼	15¼	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	17¾	17⅜	17¾	17¾
57⅜	53⅜	3.	Coca Cola A	55¼	55¼	55¼	..
33½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	31	30⅞	30⅞	31
107	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	105	105	105	103½
14	3⅜	.20b	Columbia Gas	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
71¾	31	5	Columbia G pf B	67½	67½	67½	..
81	31½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	65	65	65	..
53⅞	39½	2½	Comm Credit	51¼	50	50	50¼
72	56¼	2.80†	Comm Inv Tr	65⅝	65	65	64¾
23⅞	16½	.60†	Comm Solvents	18	17½	17½	17½
2⅞	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
65¼	29⅛	3	Comwlth &S 6pf	60	60	60	..
37⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	37	36½	36½	37
49	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	39	38⅝	39	..
22	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	16	15⅝	16	16
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
82	71	6½	Con Cig pf ww	76	76	76	..
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	27⅞	27⅜	27½	27⅝
101¾	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	99	98⅞	98⅞	99
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	8	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
112	108½	8	Consol Oil pf	43¼	43¼	43¼	..
13⅝	8¾	..	Container A	12½	12¼	12½	12⅛
5½	2⅞	..	Container B	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
1¾	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	1	1	1	1
91½	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	86⅛	85	85	85¾
42⅜	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	39½	39	39½	39
23	15¼	.62½	Cont Oil	20	19⅜	19½	19¾
62¾	41⅜	3	Corn Exchange	55	54⅜	55	..
78⅜	60	3	Corn Products	61⅞	61½	61⅝	61¾
165	149	7	Corn Prod pf	148½	148½	148½	150⅝
6⅞	4⅛	..	Coty	4½	4½	4½	..
39⅞	33⅞	2†	Cream of Wheat	37¾	37½	37¾	..
16⅜	11⅜	.25b	Crosley Radio	12¾	12⅜	12¾	..
36¼	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	32½	32⅜	32½	31½
28	14	..	Crucible Steel	25½	25½	25½	25
86½	47½	.50g	Crucible Steel pf	85	85	85	..
8½	5⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	6½	6½	6½	6¼
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	16½	16⅛	16½	16¼
106¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	101⅝	101½	101½	101½
3¼	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞
31¾	16	..	Cutler Hammer	32¼	31½	32⅛	31½
42	22¾	..	Deere & Co	40⅜	39⅞	40⅛	40
28	19	.75	Deere & Co pf	28	27⅜	27⅝	..
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	32¾	32¼	32¾	31½
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	32	31⅜	31⅜	31½
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	13¾
40⅜	26½	1½†	Diamond Match	37½	37½	37½	37
43½	34⅛	2†	Dome Mines	39½	39⅛	39½	39¼
13⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
33	17⅛	.75†b	Douglas A	31¼	30¼	31	31½
24	13½	11a	Dresser A	23⅛	22⅞	23	22½
¾	¼	..	Duluth So Shore	¾	¾	¾	..
¾	¼	..	Duluth So Sh pf	¾	¼	¼	..
5½	3	..	Dunhill Int	4¼	4¼	4½	..
135¼	86⅜	3.60†	Du Pont de Nem	129⅞	129¼	129½	129¼
161	110½	5†	Eastman Kodak	153½	152½	152½	153
29⅜	16⅜	1†	Eastman Mfg	27⅞	27½	27⅞	27⅞
7¾	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
34½	31	.30b	Elec Auto-Lite	31½	31	31	31
35⅞	27⅝	1†	Cleve Gr B &Co	34¾	34⅝	34¾	34½
24⅞	13¼	.2	City Ice & Fuel	13¼	12½	12½	13¼
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	80	80	80	..
35	35	2	City Investing	35	35	35	..
18⅜	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17½
247½	151¾	..	Coca Cola	264	245¼	245¼	..
19¼	15¼	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	17¾	17⅜	17¾	17¾
57⅜	53⅜	3.	Coca Cola A	55¼	55¼	55¼	..
33½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	31	30⅞	30⅞	31
107	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	105	105	105	103½
14	3⅜	.20b	Columbia Gas	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
71¾	31	5	Columbia G pf B	67½	67½	67½	..
81	31½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	65	65	65	..
53⅞	39½	2½	Comm Credit	51¼	50	50	50¼
72	56¼	2.80†	Comm Inv Tr	65⅝	65	65	64¾
23⅞	16½	.60†	Comm Solvents	18	17½	17½	17½
2⅞	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
65¼	29⅛	3	Comwlth &S 6pf	60	60	60	..
37⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	37	36½	36½	37
49	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	39	38⅝	39	..
22	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	16	15⅝	16	16
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
82	71	6½	Con Cig pf ww	76	76	76	..
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	27⅞	27⅜	27½	27⅝
101¾	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	99	98⅞	98⅞	99
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	8	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
112	108½	8	Consol Oil pf	43¼	43¼	43¼	..
13⅝	8¾	..	Container A	12½	12¼	12½	12⅛
5½	2⅞	..	Container B	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
1¾	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	1	1	1	1
91½	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	86⅛	85	85	85¾
42⅜	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	39½	39	39½	39
23	15¼	.62½	Cont Oil	20	19⅜	19½	19¾
62¾	41⅜	3	Corn Exchange	55	54⅜	55	..
78⅜	60	3	Corn Products	61⅞	61½	61⅝	61¾
165	149	7	Corn Prod pf	148½	148½	148½	150⅝
6⅞	4⅛	..	Coty	4½	4½	4½	..
39⅞	33⅞	2†	Cream of Wheat	37¾	37½	37¾	..
16⅜	11⅜	.25b	Crosley Radio	12¾	12⅜	12¾	..
36¼	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	32½	32⅜	32½	31½
28	14	..	Crucible Steel	25½	25½	25½	25
86½	47½	.50g	Crucible Steel pf	85	85	85	..
8½	5⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	6½	6½	6½	6¼
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	16½	16⅛	16½	16¼
106¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	101⅝	101½	101½	101½
3¼	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞
31¾	16	..	Cutler Hammer	32¼	31½	32⅛	31½
42	22¾	..	Deere & Co	40⅜	39⅞	40⅛	40
28	19	.75	Deere & Co pf	28	27⅜	27⅝	..
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	32¾	32¼	32¾	31½
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	32	31⅜	31⅜	31½
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	13¾
40⅜	26½	1½†	Diamond Match	37½	37½	37½	37
43½	34⅛	2†	Dome Mines	39½	39⅛	39½	39¼
13⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
33	17⅛	.75†b	Douglas A	31¼	30¼	31	31½
24	13½	11a	Dresser A	23⅛	22⅞	23	22½
¾	¼	..	Duluth So Shore	¾	¾	¾	..
¾	¼	..	Duluth So Sh pf	¾	¼	¼	..
5½	3	..	Dunhill Int	4¼	4¼	4½	..
135¼	86⅜	3.60†	Du Pont de Nem	129⅞	129¼	129½	129¼
161	110½	5†	Eastman Kodak	153½	152½	152½	153
29⅜	16⅜	1†	Eastman Mfg	27⅞	27½	27⅞	27⅞
7¾	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
34½	31	.30b	Elec Auto-Lite	31½	31	31	31
35⅞	27⅝	1†	Elec Auto-L uf	110½	110½	110½	110½
24⅞	13¼	.2	Elec Boat	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
8⅜	5⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	6	5⅞	6	5¾
7½	1½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
28	2½	..	El Pw&L 6½ pf	20½	20¼	20¼	20¼
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	23⅜	23½	23½	23½
7⅞	1⅛	..	Engineers Pub S	5½	5¼	5½	..
41	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
43	15½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	42¼	42¼	42¼	42½
41½	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	41½	40⅜	41½	39½
14	7¼	..	Erie RR	10¼	9¾	9⅞	9¾
17⅞	8⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	13¼

Business and Industry

Steel Mill Activity Is Increasing, and Prices Continue Firm

Commerce and Finance

California Crude Independents See No Excess Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 7—Overproduction of crude oil does not exist in California, major company pretensions to the contrary notwithstanding.

This fact was set forth in findings of the Emergency Curtailment Committee of Independent California Producers, which recommended enlarged quotas for the final quarter of 1935.

Beginning Oct. 1, the total for all California fields was set at 590,700 barrels daily by a resolution of the advisory board of the producers, representing 40 per cent of the extracting companies. This ruling includes activities of major companies, according to J. R. Pemperton, state oil umpire, who said they are expected to keep step with production in order to prevent a petroleum shortage.

Cut Prices Cause Crisis

The new figure is an increase of 60,300 barrels a day over the quota in effect during September, and provides for 10,000 barrels a day for new wells.

The curtailment committee report, issued Sept. 30, after exhaustive investigation of the production situation, followed a crisis caused by slashing of crude oil prices by major companies beginning Aug. 29.

The report entirely discredited the excuse of overproduction offered by the major companies, as distinct from independent producers, in defending their policy. Instead, failure of the companies to agree among themselves on the wholesale and retail price differential was disclosed as the reason for the price cut and the ensuing retail gasoline war, now being enjoyed by motorists.

Production figures were revealed to show that independents are being forced to shoulder the burden of differential disagreements. Inasmuch as the majors themselves produce 60 per vent of the State's crude oil, they cannot escape the effect of the depressed price, it was pointed out.

"Spite" War

The slashing policy of the majors was further branded as a "spite" war among themselves because the independents were placed in the favorable position of increasing production to take advantage of volume profits.

Increased supply, however, will keep the prices lower than the level from which the majors plunged. Since independents and majors alike are in favor of a high crude oil price for controlled production, the move of the latter defeats their own interests, it was declared.

The fact-finding committee reported that since 1930 petroleum stocks in California had been reduced by 66,000,000 barrels and held that the present figure is an economic level and further withdrawals would be against public welfare.

The resolution declared "that the State of California must at some time in the future emerge from curtailment by successive exemption of fields from curtailment, since the decline now apparent in the old fields and the lack of discovery of new fields will shortly bring the total of production of the State to the figure for the total demand."

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND NO. 186

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable November 1, 1935, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on October 10, 1935.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.

Boston, October 4, 1935.

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Resources of Chase Bank Again Reveal Impressive Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—Resources of the Chase National Bank as of Sept. 30 totaled $2,220,542,000, an impressive gain of $192,838,000 over the June 29 figure and nearly $500,000,000 as compared with resources a year ago. It stands at the top of the list of the big American banks.

The deposits of the bank on Sept. 30 were $1,854,625,000, and certified and cashier's checks, $96,907,000, the sum of which, $1,951,532,000, compares with $1,760,129,000 on June 29, 1935, and $1,488,962,000 on Sept. 29, 1934. Cash in the bank's vaults and on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank and other banks was $667,598,000, as compared with $528,863,000 and $318,001,000.

Investments in United States Government securities were $620,305,000, compared with $573,664,000 and $491,819,000; securities maturing within two years, $112,087,000, as compared with $86,017,000 and $90,740,000; other bonds and securities, including stock in the Federal Reserve Bank, $132,617,000, as compared with $122,032,000 and $139,469,000; loans and discounts, $613,240,000, as compared with $639,395,000 and $638,363,000.

On Sept. 30, the capital of the bank consisted of $50,000,000 preferred stock and $100,270,000 common stock and $50,000,000 surplus. These items were unchanged from June 29, 1935, and Sept. 29, 1934. Undivided profits on Sept. 30 were $18,947,000, as compared with $20,851,000 on June 29, 1935, and $15,803,000 on Sept. 29, 1934. Semiannual preferred and common dividends amounting to $6,083,333.80 were paid to shareholders on Aug. 1, 1935.

Study Shows Potato Crop Surplus Not Due to the AAA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—That the production adjustment programs had had virtually no effect upon the commercial production of potatoes for the country as a whole is the conclusion of a study of potato acreage and production recently made public by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Other conclusions from the study were that potato acreage and production had shown no increase during 1934 and 1935 that could be attributed to adjustment programs; that acreage increases in certain states during 1934 and 1935 were for the most part outside regions where land was taken out of production by adjustment programs and that in sections in only two states was it established that land taken out of production by adjustment programs had contributed to an increase in potato acreage.

The study shows conclusively that the adjustment programs have not been responsible for the surplus of potatoes, and resultant in low prices, which have prevailed for the past two years. The study is being continued with regard to fruits and other vegetables. The preliminary data strongly indicate that assertions that the agricultural adjustment programs have increased acreage and production in specialty crops generally are as groundless as those made with regard to potatoes.

Utility Holders Advised to Await Court's Decision

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—The protective committee headed by Samuel McRoberts has advised bondholders of the Standard Gas & Electric Company that decisions affecting the utility, now facing reorganization, should be deferred until the constitutionality of the utilities holding company act is determined.

In a communication to bondholders it was stated, "If the company continues under the protection of the court until final determination of the act's constitutionality is made, then debenture and note holders can obtain, either in court or under a plan of reorganization then developed, a real and continuing voice in the direction of the enterprise and in the vital decisions which then will have to be made, because, if the act is constitutional, certain of the company's properties either must be sold or segregated.

"On the other hand, if the act is held unconstitutional, the coverage of the company's earnings on interest requirements, and the coverage on its assets at their real value on the principal amount of the notes and debentures, despite the present high rate of gas and electric output, will be, from present indications, so narrow that holders of these obligations should be in a position to determine what should be done with the properties."

Steel Operations Rise 1.9 Points During the Week

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—The various indices in the steel industry, such as operating rates, volume of business and prices, are still moving upward.

The official estimate of the operating pace for the past week was 50.8 per cent of capacity, an improvement of 1.9 points for last week. This compares with 52.8 per cent, the peak for the year to date, reached the week starting Feb. 11.

Prices are working higher among the raw materials. The price of by-product coke has been advanced 50 cents per ton in some centers, while charcoal pig iron has been advanced by the same amount on a Lake Superior furnace basis. Iron and steel scrap is 50 cents per ton higher.

Some competitive observers place the rate of steel operations for the country as a whole as high as 52½ per cent of capacity. One of the most striking gains has been at Pittsburgh where the pace has reached 46 per cent, the highest so far this year. In fact only the Cleveland district has revealed a down trend.

Motor Trade Not Buying

That the automobile industry is not the buying factor expected of it is shown by the decline by seven points in the Cleveland and adjoining districts which are essentially automobile steel-producing districts. Such a decline is significant, inasmuch as the pace generally for the country is rising. However, it is expected that by another two weeks purchasing of steel by the automobile industry will be full speed ahead.

The composite price of finished steel, as compiled by the Iron Age, has risen to 2.130 cents per pound from 2.125 cents, due to a rise of $1 per ton in the base price for carbon steel bars.

Pig iron production increased 4 per cent in September, with a net gain of four active furnaces, 103 stacks having been in operation at the start of this month. The total iron production last month was 1,772,856 gross tons, as against 1,761,286 tons the preceding period. Daily rate of production comparisons were 59,095 tons for September, as against 56,816 tons for August.

The most striking development in September was the rapid increase in shipments of raw materials. Thus coke shipments increased 55 per cent while pig iron shipments gained 40 per cent. Increased consumption plus probabilities of higher prices were of course responsible for the gains.

Inquiries and orders for steel rails are more numerous, but the aggregate tonnages are woefully small by comparison with normal years. Usually, this is the period when rail business is at its maximum

Nonferrous Metals Quiet

Only routine business is being transacted among the nonferrous metals. Domestic copper sales are running about 500 tons daily which is one third to one half of the normal volume. The domestic price holds to 9 cents per pound. European prices have tended somewhat higher, present levels being 8.70 to 8.80c per pound, c. i. f. European ports.

Some business in lead was forthcoming when producers opened books for November shipment. Lead prices are unchanged at 4.50 to 4.55c per pound, New York, and 4.35c, East St. Louis. Demand is still well diversified.

The price of zinc holds to 4.75c per pound, East St. Louis, with demand confined to carload lots. Tin prices are about a cent per pound lower at around the 49-cent level.

Sales of electrolytic copper in September came to 85,800 tons as against 74,000 tons in July and 126,000 tons in September. The last few days of September had been the most quiet of the month.

Market Value of 50 Stocks Off 1.24 P. C.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended Oct. 5, was $14,823,913,875, a decrease of $185,515,175, or 1.24 per cent, as compared with the market value of $15,009,429,050 at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $11,644,814,000, indicating an increase during the year of $2,179,099,875, or 18.71 per cent.

Arrest Two Employees Of Closed Penna. Bank

BRADFORD, Penna., Oct. 7 (AP)—Two long-time employees of the Commercial National Bank, which failed to open today after discovery of a shortage estimated by federal officials at $1,000,000, were arrested Saturday and held for grand jury action.

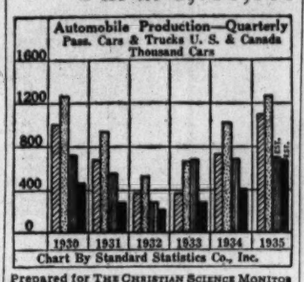
They are Harold Benson, assistant trust officer, and Harold Miller, teller in the savings department, both prominent residents of this community of 20,000. Each was released on bond of $5000.

Their arrests came with surprising suddenness to the townspeople just one week after the passing of Frank W. Calkins, assistant cashier of the institution. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "probable suicide."

The announcement of the shortage came two days later, and Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, said the total was reported to him as about $1,000,000

At the last bank call, June 29, the bank reported deposits of $4,611,237.79 and assets of $5,288,896.02. The capitalization is $300,000 and surplus $100,000.

1935 Auto Output Put at 3,750,000



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER dipping last month to the lowest levels of the year, as producers made final preparations for initiating their 1936 programs, automobile production has recently turned upward and the early future will witness the restoration of an active rate of factory operations.

Estimating September output, the third-quarter volume for the United States and Canada was probably about the same as in 1934, when some 696,000 cars and trucks were built.

September production is believed to have been around 100,000 cars. Production in the current quarter is estimated at around 700,000 cars, which would bring total 1935 output to more than 3,750,000 units.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

An evidently fragile state of confidence in the New York security markets was somewhat shattered last week. The apparent causes were two—a run of bad railroad news, and the outbreak of hostilities in Ethiopia. As a result the rail stocks and second-grade rail bonds turned in the worst performance of the week among domestic issues, while the influence of the foreign news appeared not only in the stock market but in the high-grade bond list and particularly in the foreign exchange market.

Poor market action started on Monday with acute weakness in New Haven common stock, which sold off so fast that at one time trading had to be halted until specialists could get their books in order. The cause was the fear that the road might be unable to meet its burdensome interest requirements of Oct. 1. Although these payments were made, there still remain heavy taxes to be met by Nov. 1. One hope is that the RFC will advance the cash for these payments, another that the New England governors will persuade the Pennsylvania Railroad, which owns 40 per cent of the New Haven common, to make a loan.

Railway News Unfavorable

Although the Alleghany common stock sold at the Van Sweringen auction Monday afternoon went at a fraction of the open market price it is improbable that the sale had anything to do with the persistent weakness of the rails during the week. However, further bad news appeared in the form of the controversy between Jesse Jones, head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the New York Central and its bankers, over the disposition of the $63,000,000 owed by that road to the bankers on demand.

The main result of the controversy was to call public attention to the precarious condition of the finances of some still solvent roads. Mr. Jones's proposal that the bankers take (and perhaps market) 10-year bonds with the privilege of conversion into the stock at $25 had an unfavorable effect on the stock, which has been selling recently at around this price.

Further unfavorable rail news consisted in the remark of Mr. Jones that the new social security legislation and railroad pension law put such additional burdens on the roads that two pending reorganizations, the Milwaukee and the Missouri Pacific, might have to be reconsidered. On top of this came the Commerce Commission hearings on passenger fare reduction, and lastly expectations of a quite unfavorable carloadings statement.

Effect of War

In the middle of the week came the war news and the second bad break in stocks in the last fortnight, carrying the industrials back to August levels and the rails back to those of July. So-called "war babies" sold off with the general list; weakness extended even to U. S. Government bonds, which are now in a slow rally from the August-September decline.

There was vast conjecture in the Street as to the probable effect of European hostilities on the American stock market. The 1914 record was combed, as well as those of market action during the Boer War, the Spanish-American war, the Russo-Japanese conflict, and so forth. It was generally assumed, however, that the creditor and gold position of the United States is now such that precedents are of little value. It is thought here that there has been little selling on foreign account. The increasing shipment of gold to this country is in fact expected to have an ultimately favorable effect on demand for American stocks and bonds, as the owners of the balances so built up in New York attempt to turn them into earning assets.

Gold is now flowing into the United States at the rate of about $100,000,000 a week. Since Sept. 9, when the current movement started, about $288,000,000 has been engaged for shipment. The current flow is expected to accelerate rather than slow down. Apparently the bulk of the gold is coming here from England, including a large portion of the metal reported as coming from France, the gold apparently finding its way out of London to Paris through official British efforts to hold up the pound sterling against the franc. The guilder was particularly weak. Much of the gold received from Holland came as coin instead of bullion bars.

Apart from the unfavorable carloadings statement the business news continued good. Although steel stocks did not reflect it, steel operations are now at the highest level since last February and about twice the rate of a year ago. Electric power output continued its phenomenal rise. Trade reviews were favorable. Motor news was particularly good. On account of the moving forward of the date for new models, the fall slump in motor production has been passed unusually early this year and there is talk of a 200,000 car output for October. Motor car manufacturers are reported to be tooling up for a production of 5,000,000 cars in 1936, a 20-30 per cent increase over the current year.

The Treasury report for September made an unfavorable comparison with September, 1934. While income tax receipts, which included those of the quarter-date, were up about $60,000,000 from last year's $173,000,000, both miscellaneous internal revenue and the processing taxes were off sharply. Total revenues were only $420,000,000 against $450,000,000 last September. "Recovery and relief" expenditures, formerly called "emergency," were down to $245,000,000 compared with $288,000,000 in August and $347,000,000 in July.

Exchanges on the Liberty bonds have slowed almost to a stop, the last weekly report showing only $826,000,000 turned in out of the $1,250,000,000 called. With war in the air there is a definite incentive at present prices for some holders to wait for cash, as the called Libertys now constitute a quick security in case of any weakening in the securities market.

Security Offerings Off

The yield from Treasury bills has now risen substantially from the summer. The record low for an offering was reached in July with disposal of a block at a bank discount rate of 1-20 of 1 per cent. Current issues are going at about ¼ per cent. Banks here have recently considered the possibility of artificially lifting short-term interest rates, but the current gold imports veto such plans.

New security issues during the week fell below the recent average, totaling only $15,600,000 against last week's $134,000,000. They were not retarded, however, by the downward movement of the security markets, but came along on schedule according to previous registration. It was even reported that some of the funds fleeing here from abroad went into the new offerings.

Wall Street enjoyed a pleasant laugh last week at the expense of the New York City Chamberlain and ex-brain-truster A. A. Berle Jr. New York traction stocks ran up rapidly a few weeks ago and Mr. Berle sort of allowed he would complain to the SEC that somebody was violating the law against the circulation of rumors and the manipulation of stock prices. The Stock Exchange thereupon launched one of its routine investigations without discovering anything amiss. Subsequently an accord has now been announced between the city and the local tractions which justifies the prices to which the securities were bid to Mr. Berle's dismay.

Supreme Court Meets

Among the cases on the docket of the Supreme Court, which reconvenes today, of most importance to Wall Street is the one which will test the constitutionality of the Agricutural Adjustment Act. While there is no such perturbation as there was prior to the testing of NRA, several important consequences will follow from the decision. Treasury revenues will be heavily affected, as processing taxes have been going largely into escrow instead of into the Treasury's coffers; a decision upholding the act would bring in scores of millions in back taxes and assure continuance of revenues running about $500,000,000 a year. Rejection of the AAA on the other hand would be expected to result in lower prices for many agricultural commodities, and improved earnings for many food processors. The industry having most at stake is the sugar business, which in case the AAA were found unconstitutional would probably lose not only the 53 cents a 100 pounds processing tax but the much-cherished umbrella of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act.

Official financial sanctions against Italy, bankers believe here, would not be a serious weapon because unofficial sanctions are already in effect. Italy is in practice unable to get foreign credits, here or in Europe, for the simple reason that her credit is not good enough.

Inequity of Heavy Tax Burden Induces Nationwide Tax Survey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—Remedial rationalization of the tax structure in the United States is the objective of a survey on taxation begun today under the auspices of the trustees of the Twentieth Century Fund, Inc., to determine "how much tax revenue in the aggregate should be raised and what taxing instruments should be employed to raise it."

Declaring that the maintenance of government credit and the avoidance of harmful inflation probably depend upon a strengthening of the tax system as much as on any other single factor, Evans Clark, executive director of the fund, said the findings would be available to the public before the 1937 session of Congress, when the sponsors believe taxation will be the dominant issue before the country.

Covers Whole Tax System

The survey, which will cover the entire tax system, with special attention to the federal problem, will be made under the direction of Dr. Carl Shoup, assistant professor in the School of Business, Columbia University. It will not attempt extended original research, but summarize and analyze results of investigations already made in this field, since the aim is a definite program of action. Thus it will include estimates of probable government expenditure in the next few years and an analysis of various kinds of taxes to determine their relative desirability to raise the revenues required with a minimum of administrative expense, conflict and confusion and a maximum of net return to the government.

This will go before a committee of experts in business and taxation appointed by the Fund and chosen for sympathetic interpretation of the point of view of the dominant economic interests of the country—business, agriculture, labor and the great fiduciary institutions—and adequate representation of the profession of economics and the law.

Absorbs One Fifth of Income

In addition to Mr. Clark and Dr. Shoup, its members are Francis Biddle, of Philadelphia, one-time chairman of the National Labor Relations Board; Henry S. Dennison, of Framingham, Mass., president of the Dennison Manufacturing Company; Professors Robert M. Haig and Roswell F. McGill, of Columbia; Peter Molyneaux, of Dallas, editor of The Texas Weekly; Thomas I. Parkinson, president of the Equitable Assurance Society and the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, and Eustace Seligman, lawyer, of New York City.

The premise for the survey, according to the announcement, is "the fact that the people of the United States are now paying over $9,000,000,000 annually in taxes, or nearly one fifth of the national income, while gross government expenditures are in excess of $15,000,000,000 and the gross public debt has increased during the last five years by approximately $14,000,000,000."

Tax Situation "Chaotic"

"It is clear," it continues, "that although temporary relief may be afforded by recovery from the depression, the problem of government finances and taxation will continue to grow steadily in importance.

"For more than a century there has been a steady, underlying, upward trend in the demand for public service and in the expenditures of governmental units. In the face of this definite outlook, it is a matter of common observation that the tax situation at the present time is chaotic. Although a multitude of sources are now being tapped for tax revenues and thousands of tax-collecting units are acting independently—and frequently at cross purposes—tax revenues have been inadequate to meet the needs of government.

"Because of special peculiarities in our tax system and an almost complete drying up of important sources of revenues the tax burden is now distributed most inequitably, both on individuals and corporations. The problem of rationalization of our tax structure is one of vital immediate importance.."

September Financing In Canada Highest In Last Five Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—During the month of September, Canadian Government, provincial and municipal financing aggregated $190,872,102, according to Wood, Gundy & Co. This is the largest volume for that month in any of the past five years.

This compares with only $8,865,100 in September of last year and $14,920,427 in 1933.

Financing for this year in September consisted almost entirely of government issues and included $135,000,000 of Canada one-year and three-year bonds and three issues of Treasury bills, one for $15,000,000 and two for $20,000,000 each. With the exception of one of the $20,000,000 Treasury bill issues placed in the United States, all of the remaining September financing was placed in Canada.

For the first nine months of this year the volume of financing totaled $625,552,975, the largest for any similar period since 1931. Of this total, $96,000,000 was sold in the United States and the remainder in Canada. Corresponding figures for similar periods in 1934 and 1933 were $267,165,317 and $297,498,599 respectively.

Japan's August Exports Total 213,000,000 Yen

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—The total value of Japan's exports for August amounted to 213,000,000 yen, yielding an excess of exports of 42,000,000 yen, according to the commercial secretary of the Japanese embassy. The total adverse balance of trade for the first eight months of the year reached 111,000,000 yen, a decline of 6 per cent compared with the like period in 1934. At current exchange rates the yen is worth 28.55 cents.

Manufacturers Trust Has Record Breaking Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—The Manufacturers Trust Company reports for the year ended Sept. 30 deposits of $528,025,014, the highest in the history of the bank. This figure represents an increase of more than $50,000,000 over the deposits shown on June 29.

Resources, too, are at a new high record, being $633,239,942 as compared with $579,807,682 three months ago.

United Textile Industry Export Committee Formed

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—Frank S. Bruyn, president of the Textile Export Association of the United States, announces the creation of a United Textile Industry Export Committee.

Mr. Bruyn said the personnel of the committee will be announced in a few days and will represent every element in the industry, from cotton growers to garment manufacturers.

Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

Today

Adams-Millis Corp.
Melville Shoe

Tuesday

Archer-Daniels-Midland
Best & Co.
Cluett Peabody & Co.
Newberry (J. J.) Co.
Procter & Gamble

Wednesday

Amer. Machine & Foundry
Continental Can
Woolworth (F. W.) Co.

Thursday

California Packing
National Steel

Retail Sales Show Good Gains in All Parts of the U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Stimulated by crop marketings, public works and good weather, retail trade was found by the Commerce Department today to have continued its forward march in the week ended Wednesday.

The upward movement was reported to show "noteworthy margins of gain" over the like week last year, a trend in evidence for the three months past.

The month disclosed increases in bank clearings, electric power output, a decline in carloadings and an up-and-down stock market movement occasioned largely by war news.

The Commerce Department report, based on its weekly survey of conditions in 33 major cities, found, in addition to retail and wholesale trade gains, "some expansion in industry with increased employment" in a number of cities.

Industrial gains in New York covered a wide field; Boston noted "substantial gains" in the boot and shoe industry, machinery, electrical goods, and metal wares; Cleveland reported "almost 10,000 more men" employed at the beginning of October by 100 manufacturers than were at work a year ago.

"The Great Lake regional advisory board estimated a 31 per cent increase in car requirements for the Detroit region during the last quarter of 1935 over the like period last year," the report said, "while reports of a somewhat larger industrial volume came from Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Birmingham, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Houston and Memphis."

Evidences of retail trade gains were general, the department found.

Commodity Prices Are Unchanged At Year's High Point

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—Wholesale commodity prices held to a steady pace during the week ended Sept. 28, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The all commodity index for the week remained unchanged at the high point of the year, 81 per cent of the 1926 average. This is 5 per cent above the corresponding week of last year and 14 per cent above the corresponding week two years ago.

When compared with the preceding week, foods, textile products, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities were higher. In contrast farm products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products and building materials were lower. Hides and leather and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged. The industrial group "all commodities other than farm products and foods" remained unchanged at the high point of the year.

Commodity Groups	Sept. 28 1935	Sept. 21 1935	Sept. 29 1934	Sept. 30 1933
All commodities	81.0	81.0	77.2	71.1
Farm products	80.9	81.3	72.8	58.0
Foods	86.6	86.2	76.0	64.9
Hides & leather prod.	91.8	91.8	84.9	91.9
Textile products	71.6	71.3	70.7	76.3
Fuel & lighting mat.	74.5	74.8	75.5	72.6
Metals & metal prod.	86.2	86.3	85.7	82.0
Building materials	86.1	86.3	85.3	83.2
Chemicals and drugs	79.3	79.2	77.0	72.2
House-furnishing gds.	81.7	81.7	83.1	79.4
Miscell. commodities	67.2	67.0	70.3	65.1
All cmds. other than farm prod & foods	78.2	78.2	78.4	76.6

Youngstown Tube Dividend Resumption Is Deferred

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, (AP)—Decision not to resume preferred dividends on preferred stock of Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company at present was reached at a meeting of directors, said a statement issued by H. G. Dalton, chairman.

"It is the opinion of the board," the statement said, "that the resumption of preferred dividends on any plan at this time would not be in the best interests of the company, but that the subject would be given constant consideration in order that favorable action could be taken at the earliest moment consistent with the company's best interests."

Manchoukuo State Has Sharp Upturn In Foreign Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARBIN, Manchoukuo — Manchoukuo's foreign trade for the first six months of 1935 increased in value by 28,074,000 yuan (Manchoukuo dollars) against that of the like period of last year, according to statistics just published by the Manchoukuo Department of Finance. The department says that this is a most satisfactory state of affairs and augurs well for the future prosperity of the new State.

The figures for exports and imports are not so satisfactory from a financial point of view since the imports exceed the exports by a sum of 72,950,310 yuan. The total turnover was 523,535,820 yuan, of which exports comprised 225,292,755 and imports 298,243,055, but the excess of imports must be attributed to the great construction policy of the Government. The new railways that are being laid down in all directions will add later on to the agricultural area and thus increase exports.

Exports Off, Imports Up

In comparison with the first six months of 1934, exports have dropped by 20,000,000 yuan and imports have increased by 30,129,000 yuan. It must also be borne in mind that the demand for Manchurian staples has fallen off owing to the general world depression and the increase in the population has caused a greater demand locally for wheat which cannot possibly be exported at the prices now ruling in Manchuria. The duty on flour, too, has given more business to local flour mills.

As always, soya beans represented the main item of exports, but the total was only 6,000,000 piculs, this giving decrease in value of 7,000,000 yuan as compared with the like period last year. Millet showed a decrease in exports of over 50 per cent, principally owing to the greater domestic demand. Notwithstanding the increased area under wheat and the consequent gain in crops in 1934, the principal item of import was wheat flour, this being valued at 32,799,800 yuan, thus proving that a very much larger area might be sown with wheat provided foreign flour can be kept out of the country.

The imports of construction materials, including iron, steel, cement and machinery amounted to 62,000,000 yuan, representing about 22 per cent of the total imports and indicating an increase of 10,000,000 yuan against the corresponding period of last year.

Japan Largest Trader

The largest volume in foreign trade is naturally done with Japan, including Korea, this being valued at 340,000,000 yuan, representing about 60 per cent of the entire trade turnover with foreign countries. China ranks second and is followed by Germany, the United States and Great Britain. The outstanding feature is that Great Britain increased her trade with Manchoukuo by 100 per cent, this being due to exports to that country, chiefly soya beans.

Though Mr. Bronson Rea, counselor of the Manchoukuo Foreign Office, states that the people of the United States are not interested in Manchoukuo, the foreign trade figures of the country prove that the United States is the fourth on the list. Manchoukuo products which America imports consist largely of furs.

Foreign trade with the major countries is as follows for the first six months of 1935 (in Manchoukuan yuans):

Japan	313,979,793
Korea	32,427,127
China	42,858,426
Germany	25,880,840
United States	24,370,320
Great Britain	16,741,495

The principal exports were:

Soya beans	62,887,848
Beancake	33,042,172
Coal	21,304,973
Peanuts	13,450,520
Bean oil	11,752,659

The principal imports were:

Wheat flour	31,799,800
Iron and steel	29,677,172
Vehicles and ships	17,623,643
Machinery and tools	14,857,439
Cotton piece goods	13,964,192

Lumber Production Declines Slightly

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Slight decreases in lumber production, shipments and orders were reported today by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association for the week ended Sept. 28.

Reports from 566 mills for the week gave production at 238,780,000 feet, shipments 216,558,000 feet and orders 214,539,000 feet. Revised figures for the previous week from 597 mills placed production at 245,056,000, shipments 233,433,000 feet and orders 231,698,000 feet.

The association predicted that revised figures for the week ended Sept. 28 would decrease the differences considerably if not entirely erase them.

The SECOND NATIONAL

Bank of Boston

FOUNDED 1832

111 FRANKLIN STREET

and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING

COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS

Baal Priests Challenged by Elijah

Defeated Efforts of Jezebel, Ahab's Wife, to Supplant the Worship of Jehovah With Her Own Gods—In the Following Century Israel Fell, and the Ten Tribes Disappeared as a Political and Racial Entity

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Seventh of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT seems that a serious mistake on the part of Judah was made when Ahab, to insure peace with Judah, gave his daughter Athaliah to Jehosophat's son Jehoram. This marriage through Athaliah's mother, Jezebel, introduced the Baal worship to Judah and led to serious consequences. To meet the threat of Assyria, Ahab joined with Ben-hadad of Damascus in a campaign which sent the Assyrian ruler back in a defeat from which a dozen years were required for recovery. Ahab later was slain in a battle waged by the two kingdoms against Ben-hadad.

The introduction of Baal worship through Ahab's Tyrian wife, Jezebel, came about in this way. As her father and Tyre were strongly committed to this heathen worship, when Jezebel came to Samaria as Ahab's bride she was permitted to bring her Baal gods with her, and through intrigue and murder sought to supplant the worship of Jehovah with her own gods.

Busied with the many activities of a king in those troublous times, Ahab permitted her to have her own way. Then came Elijah upon the scene, a roughly clad, uncouth defender of the God of the Hebrews. When he challenged the Baal priests to prove the power of their gods, the traditional test of calling down fire upon Mt. Carmel was resorted to with the well-known results.

Champion of Democracy

This defeat, however, and the slaying of her Baal priests did not stop the scheming Jezebel in her efforts to Baal-ize Israel. Long and arduously she labored, but in vain. It was Elijah, Jehovah's champion, who withstood the efforts to turn the people to false gods. The prophet did even more.

It has been well said that "as Moses was the first, so Elijah was the second great champion of social justice and democracy" (Bailey & Kent; "The Hebrew Commonwealth," p. 166). Perhaps it was this unyielding loyalty to Jehovah that caused Jesus, centuries later, to see in John the Baptist, another Elijah.

The successor to Elijah was the disciple Elisha, who received the mantle of the old prophet as he ascended in a chariot of fire. The later prophet pursued a different course. Instead of antagonizing royalty, he became its friend. His great desire also was to overthrow Baal worship and the house of Ahab.

How well he succeeded is revealed in the bloody career of Jehu, a career, however, which hastened the downfall of Israel and brought low the Southern kingdom. Shalmaneser again appeared on the eastern horizon; and while the victory of Assyria was not immediate, there followed a century of strife which resulted in a final victory by Sargon II over Israel.

Populated by Intruders

The conqueror led his victims away captive to the number of nearly 30,000, and the cities of Israel became populated by intruders from the surrounding country. Thus the Ten Tribes disappeared from history as an integral political and racial entity.

After the fall of Israel, the path of Judah was also downward. The disaster in the northern kingdom led to much thought-taking in the South. What had brought about this great calamity? The answer was, "Disobedience to Jehovah." And this was the theme of the prophets who invariably strove to turn the people back to worship of the one God, worship not merely in words and ritual, but in righteous living of the daily life.

The downward course of Judah was not uninterrupted by seasons of revival. But her enemies gained in strength. That low-hanging cloud in the East gathered in intensity until the storm broke, and Jehoiakim surrendered himself and his family into the hand of Nebuchadnezzar in 597 B. C.

Secret Pacts With Tyre

In the deportation which followed, at first only the wealthy and the influential, the skilled workers and army were led into captivity. But as the city was sacked and its treasures removed, the whole aspect of life in Jerusalem was changed. Financially the people were ruined. Nebuchadnezzar made Zedekiah his ruler there. He was a weak man; his policies were neither wise nor honorable. He made secret pacts with Tyre and Sidon and some of the provinces east of Jordan. But as there was no active revolt, the Assyrian monarch tolerated him for a time. The situation, however, was fraught with peril.

Presently, a new Egyptian king, Hophra by name, persuaded Zedekiah that, united, they had a good chance to win against Assyria. A revolt was undertaken in 589 B. C. To this Nebuchadnezzar responded in January of the following year, by an attack upon Jerusalem. Against Jeremiah's thunderous protests, Zedekiah, deceived by a pseudo-popular support, stood out.

To insure Jehovah's aid, all the Hebrew slaves held unlawfully were set free. Presently an Egyptian army appeared and the Assyrians were forced to raise the siege.

The people were overjoyed. Was not this proof that Jehovah still guarded His own? But they disproved their sincerity by again enslaving with indecent haste those whom they had set free. Their joy, however, was short-lived.

The Assyrian King, with a reformed and strengthened army, returned to the siege; and a year and a half later the city was forced to surrender. This time Nebuchadnezzar made secure his triumph. The ruler, Zedekiah, was taken to Babylon and blinded. Many nobles were put to death, but the city was not entirely cleared of its people. Judah then became a Babylonian colony. Its existence as a political entity was at an end.

Without government by strong rulers, the inhabitants of Jerusalem left behind were set upon by surrounding tribes upon whom the Kings of Judah had heaped defeat in the centuries before. To resist their invasions, a stronger government was formed and a defense undertaken. But its glory had departed, never to return.

Their Horizon Lifted

The Jews were now in three main groups—one in Egypt, another in Babylon, and a remnant in Jerusalem. There is no doubt that the experience in Babylon, on the whole, was a profitable one.

The people of Judah had drifted from the moorings of true worship—and this despite all the warnings, pleadings, and admonitions of a line of spiritually-minded prophets. In captivity they had time to review the past, and under the spiritual guidance of the great Ezekiel they found their way again.

So that when a kinder-hearted monarch came to the throne of Assyria, in the person of Cyrus, Persian conqueror, the captives who so wished were permitted to return to Jerusalem again. But they returned chastened and in humility.

Their experience in a rich and prosperous country governed by a wise ruler, and association with persons of culture and broad experience, had transformed their outlook and greatly lifted their horizon. So satisfied and happy were many, that a considerable number, especially the scholarly group, chose to remain by the waters of Babylon, even though permitted to return to Jerusalem.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

afternoon to witness the sixth game of the classic between the Tigers of this city and the Chicago Cubs. The Tigers need only one more victory to clinch the series.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit (A. L.)	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	4	12	1
Chicago (N. L.)	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	12	0

Batteries—French and Hartnett; Bridges and Cochrane.

Hoover—Leads G. O. P. Skirmish Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—With a crackling display of political fireworks, Herbert Hoover landed himself on the front page of Roosevelt criticism over the week end. A table of contents of the Hoover speech would present two distinct elements. First comes the serious content—pointed and penetrating charges of unsound finance. Second, and most arresting, was a new Hoover technique—zestful, sparkling and brimming with nicely calculated popular appeal.

As Mr. Hoover left for the East and a round of politics, signs of the most careful planning in the Hoover camp were in evidence. A "brain trust," a shrewd public relations adviser, a small army of stenographers to deal with mountains of mail, all sharpened the point of the continuing question: "Will Mr. Hoover be a candidate?"

Amendment—Would Test Laws in Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—The Republican Party has an opportunity to make "forever impossible the revolutions ad interim" that have characterized new-deal "experiments" if it will support a twenty-second amendment to the Constitution requiring a Supreme Court test of all federal legislation.

This proposal is before National Republican Chairman Henry P. Fletcher today from Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, the Republican executive of New Jersey whose election last year stopped the wheels of the Hague Democratic machine in the Garden State.

Clipper—Flies to Hawaii in 17h. 5m.

HONOLULU (AP)—The Pan American Airways' Clipper plane, on a 6300-mile flight from Alameda, Calif., to Guam, arrived here yesterday at 5:35 a. m. Roaring steadily through the night, the big four-motored flying boat carried its crew of seven and load of souvenir mail over the 2400 miles of ocean between here and Alameda without incident in 17 hours and five minutes.

The plane will remain here a day or so before continuing on to Midway and Wake Islands and Guam, all stations on the Pan American's projected transpacific route. It will then return to Alameda.

A franchise for establishment of a Pan American base at Manila, next stop from Guam on the transpacific route, is now before the Philippine Legislature.

LaGuardia—Budget of $545,356,833 Voted On

NEW YORK—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's 1936 executive budget of $545,356,833 became the tentative budget by vote of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment today. Oct. 9, 10, 23 and 24 were the dates set for hearings. Thereupon, when completes as to maximum figures, it must be submitted to the Board of Aldermen for concurrent action by the end of the month.

Milk—Dumped by Chicago Strike Pickets

CHICAGO (AP)—Violence spread in Chicago's growing milk strike today, and state authorities mobilized special police to keep the highways clear for milk trucks as a serious shortage faced the city.

A band of between 50 and 75 milk strike pickets dumped 22,000 pounds of milk from a railroad train at Garden Prairie, Ill.

On the heels of this and a dozen other riots by picketing farmers in widely separated areas, during which it was estimated 18,000 gallons of milk were destroyed, Gov. Henry Horner asked representatives of the warring factions to meet with him for a peace parley today.

Labor—Federation Denounced Communism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The fifty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor began here today with an agenda that calls for the outlawry of Communism and racketeering in the labor movement in the United States, and a tightening of the political front line held by its dominant conservative forces.

A report by the executive council sees the Communists as "boring from within," and declares that the traditional policies of the Federation will be reversed unless these leftist elements are eliminated.

Rackets in labor must be stamped out where they exist, the report declares. It also calls for the mobilization of $5,000,000,000 worth of union labor wages yearly back of a "buy union only" movement, and the mobilization of the 2,000,000 women of the trade-union auxiliaries into a co-operative effort to boycott nonunion goods.

What's Going On In the Arts

Leavin' Soon for New York

TWO of the season's most important new productions will open this week in New York, after preliminary engagements in Boston.

George Gershwin's folk opera, "Porgy and Bess," will be disclosed to an impatient Broadway audience Thursday evening at the Alvin. If it is submitted in the form which it had taken on at its final Boston performance Saturday night, it will be considerably shorter than it was originally. In the determination to bring it within ordinary theatrical running time, large sections of the score have been cut, not always to good advantage.

One of the least fortunate deletions is that of the Buzzard song in Act II, which is of both musical and dramatic interest. Something had to be taken out of this scene, for Porgy (Todd Duncan) had to take prominent part in four consecutive musical numbers; but one of the others could be spared more easily.

The cuts made in the last act attenuate an already skeletonized action.

It is to be hoped that modifications may be made in two important scenes. In DuBose Heyward's play, Porgy kills Crown with his hands, at the window, and to prepare the audience for this, it has been carefully brought out in previous scenes that although Porgy has not the use of his legs, his arms and shoulders are very powerful. In the opera, this "build-up" is retained, but to no point, since Porgy stabs Crown in the back.

Moreover, the stabbing is inconsistent with the character of Porgy, who is morally the finest of the denizens of Catfish Row, and who has never shown any sign of the cowardice which is suggested by an attack from the rear.

Probably the change was made in order to bring the action of the scene to the center of the stage, but this theatrical object has been achieved at the expense of dramatic truth.

The other point at which a radical change is needed is the final scene, when Porgy starts for New York in his goat cart. Porgy is the central character of the opera, and this is definitely his scene. Yet Mr. Gershwin has impaired the fine dramatic effect that was attained at this point in the play by imposing upon the scene, in musical comedy style, a final chorus. The treatment of this episode should be simplified; probably the musical commentary should be left in the orchestra.

"Jubilee," which opens Saturday evening at the Imperial Theater in New York, continues until Wednesday evening at the Shubert in Boston. This is one of those rare products, a musical comedy which had been so well prepared that it has required little tinkering. It is a gem of its kind, with charming music, clever comedy and a notably precise and smooth performance. L. A. S.

Stained Glass

IT IS interesting that Bostonians have contributed so much to the building and embellishment of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York. The architects are Cram and Ferguson. Several of the stained glass windows originate in Boston workshops. Part by part as the windows are completed, they have been placed on view, and now we have opportunity to examine the tentative glass for one of two great clerestory windows completed by Charles Connick at his workshop on Harcourt Place. It is to be placed in the Arts Bay of the Cathedral Nave above another window devoted to the arts completed by Mr. Connick last spring. The height from which it is to be seen and the light which qualifies the glass at that position have influenced the design considerably. The remoteness demands a broader and bolder handling, a sharper contrast of colors. Seen close to, the window is overpowering and garish, but examined through diminishing binoculars, it discloses the subtleties of the design intended.

Two heroic figures, St. Dunstan and Ste. Cecilia, are depicted in sharply lined pattern. Their patronage of music and other arts is disclosed in appropriate symbols. The rose which tops the entire design contains a stylized figure of Jesus. Many symbols contribute to borders, cusps and traceries.

The color scheme bears definitely toward the warm tones; there is an abundance of amber and red, interpolated by tranquillizing stripes and discs of blue. The garments of the saints are sumptuous, and an extraordinary realization of beautiful texture has been achieved without too much literalness. The color illusion is heightened by incrustations of flower and geometric motives. The window is filled with details, most of which will disappear in the final installation high up in St. John's Cathedral. But every minute detail contributes to the lively, mobile surface.

Bostonians should take advantage of such opportunities to study a craft which has received such impetus through the ingenuity of craftsmen in our vicinity. These windows are intended to last for centuries. They will probably be looked upon in the future as a faithful continuation of the Gothic tradition in the verrier's art. D. A.

Roosevelt Calls For Bible Reading

(Continued from Page 1)

flame has not destroyed its prevailing and persistent power.

"We cannot read the history of our rise and development as a nation, without reckoning with the place the Bible has occupied in shaping the advances of the republic. Its teaching, as has been wisely suggested, is ploughed into the very heart of the race. Where we have been truest and most consistent in obeying its precepts we have attained the greatest measure of contentment and prosperity; where it has been to us as the words of a book that is sealed, we have faltered in our way, lost our range-finders and found our progress checked."

Herald Calls to Plant For Rose Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIERRA MADRE, Calif.—With their eyes on the blue ribbon to be awarded at the annual Tournament of Roses next New Year's Day at Pasadena, residents here are planting lavender sweet-peas and stocks for their "Wisteria Float," already designed.

The call to the pastel colors was issued by Mrs. Fletcher White, new president of the Sierra Madre Women's Club. "If there are to be enough flowers for decoration of a float by New Year's, seeds must be planted immediately," she warned.

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Furnishings
for your
Bedroom
Living Room
Dining Room
Kitchen

You may buy a complete set or only the pieces you need, and you can be assured of the best Furniture at a comparatively low price.

A. A. MOONEY'S
Franklin and West Central Streets

Advance Showing
of
the latest designs in
Handkerchiefs
every month
Let us show them to you.

YE QUAKER SHOP
59 HANOVER STREET

NASHUA

Moore's
Boston Branch Market
Meats, Groceries, Vegetables and Fruits
PHONES 849—851
31 MAIN STREET

PORTSMOUTH

OIL PROMPT SERVICE — Range and Fuel Oil
(Metered Service)
Burner Sales and Service
MANNING OIL CO.
Telephone 330

New Fall Hats
Oxblood
French Violet
Hunter's Green
Black, brown and navy
$1.98 and up

S. Edna Thompson
31 Pleasant Street

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

BEE HIVE
THE STORE OF DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE
HESS & COMPANY
FOUNDED 1882
Newport's Modern Department Store
We would welcome readers of The Christian Science Monitor as charge account customers.
Tel. 4344 — 159 THAMES STREET

NEWPORT OIL BURNER CORP.
TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC OIL BURNERS
LAWSON MOTOR SALES
CHEVROLET
Only Authorized Chevrolet Sales and Service Agency in Newport, R. I.
Authorized FIRESTONE TIRE Dealer
Tel. 703 — 37 MILL STREET

D. J. Sullivan Company
Coal
Coke, Wood
Fuel Oils
TELEPHONE 575
515 THAMES STREET
Estate of William E. Sullivan
Arthur T. Sullivan

TAILORING
To Ladies and Gentlemen
Dry Cleaning—Alterations
Expert Furriers
Estate of JOHN K. MacLENNAN
207 Thames Street — Telephone 942

NEWPORT CREAMERY
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
Milk, Cream, Butter, Buttermilk
We invite you to inspect our Plant at any time.
79 VAN ZANDT AVE. — TEL. 389

"Say it with Flowers"
Stewart Ritchie, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association.
22 Washington Square — Tel. 918
Greenhouses, Tel. 86

KAY'S

(FOR SHOES)
158-160 Thames Street
Newport, R. I.
"Famous Makes from Famous Makers"

WHEELER ICE COMPANY
John E. Wheeler, *Prop.*
Third and Marsh Sts. — Tel. 2796

THE CENTURY STORE
William Leys Dry Goods Company
Newport's Progressive Department Store
Telephone 2100 — 135-137 Thames St.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT (Continued)

"Where you always get good butter"
THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE Butter that can be produced, sold at
JAMES A. EDDY SONS
237 Thames Street — Tel. 109

GUSTAVE J. S. WHITE
INCORPORATED
Real Estate and Insurance
37 Bellevue Avenue — Tel. 4200

WHITE'S
Carpet and Rug Cleaning Works
WEST PELHAM STREET
Carpet and Rug Shampooing and Dusting, Repairing
Office, West Young Street — Telephone 657

PROVIDENCE

ROLLINSON *and* HEY
PRINTERS
45 RICHMOND STREET

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 952 — BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

J. E. MANN, Inc.
Fall Opening
Complete Showing of Newest Fashions in Coats, Dresses, Millinery and Accessories
106-108 MAIN STREET
BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

D. Moses & Co.
"THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL"
NEW FALL THINGS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE STORE
Telephone 861
916 MAIN ST. — LYNCHBURG, VA.

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
GROCERIES — CHOICE MEATS

COLEMAN'S
Fine Footwear
911 Main St. — Lynchburg, Va.

MILLNER'S
New Fall Arrivals in Every Department
Telephone 3040
LYNCHBURG — VIRGINIA

CRUTCHFIELD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
TELEPHONES 504-505-506
Lynchburg, Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS

Sponsored by
NACHMAN'S
in NEWPORT NEWS

I. MILLER SHOES
Are Here for You to View
You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

FALCONER'S
3111 Washington Avenue
See our line of fine stationery and fountain pens

NORFOLK

Ames & Brownley
always for
Good Values
in good looking
COATS

NRA
(Your Duds in Our Suds)
Fairfax Family Laundry
719-721 Fairfax Avenue
Phones 25434-27314

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK (Continued)

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Telephone 24461
229 Granby Street, Norfolk, Virginia

— WRIGHT —
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
AGENTS
1022 W. 40 St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 22661

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD HARDWARE CORP.
HARDWARE *and* BUILDING MATERIALS
603 Middle St. — Ph. Portsmouth 1061

RICHMOND

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

W. FRED RICHARDSON
Security Storage Co.
HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS
RUGS, FURS
VAULTS for SILVER OBJECTS *of* ART
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

WEST END CLEANERS
3424 W. Cary Street — Dial 45511
QUALITY CLEANING and 1-Day SERVICE

HUMPTY DUMPTY Shoe hoppe
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre
(Open Sat Eves. until 9. Phone 4-9927)

DANIEL GREEN
WILBUR-COON for the Dainty Woman's Foot
COMFY SLIPPERS

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. — Norfolk, Va.
522 13th St., N. W. — Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
Mother's Real Helper
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

QUALITY PRODUCTS
GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
DIAL 5501

BUSH FLORA SHOE CO.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

NATALIE SHOPPE
See our new SNYDER SPORTWEAR KNITS, two, three and four piece—beautiful new Fall shades.
301 S. Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

MILK — BUTTER — ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 — Roanoke, Va.

PROPST CHILDRESS
featuring
I. Miller "Beautiful Shoes"
also
Foot Saver and Red Cross Shoes

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"Cheer Up"
Fall House Cleaning Time
We Launder Curtains and Clean Rugs
Zoric Dry Cleaning System
Elite Laundry Company
Phone 21-125 — Charleston, W. Va.

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Deflectene
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

ELK BAKERY
Best of Breads
RYE, WHITE, WHOLE WHEAT, PIES, CAKES
Phone 32-753 — 311 W. Washington St.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

Brown's apparel
WOMEN ●● MISSES ●● JUNIORS
946 FOURTH AVENUE

The Shouse Hosiery Shop
in the First National Arcade
Van Raalte Hose Exclusively
Gloves
"Undies"
Handkerchiefs
Catalina Island Pottery

MEN'S WEAR
WOMEN'S FURS
ANGEL'S

Art Linen Shop
Linens — Handkerchiefs
Underwear
331 9TH STREET

U. S. TIRES
GENERAL ELECTRIC WASHERS
REFRIGERATORS AND RADIOS
Convenient Terms
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
6th Avenue, 10th Street — Phone 5171

Farmers CLEANING & PRESSING
Phone 7171 — 814 SIXTH AVE.

A Good Store to Visit
Merchandise Reliable
Prices Most Reasonable
O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE
831 FOURTH AVE. — *All Busses Stop There*

honaker's
books
greeting cards
stationery
office supplies
school books
lending library
engraving
418 ninth st. — huntington, w. va.

A. J. SHEETS
Merchant Tailor
PRICES MODERATE
203 Union Bk. Bldg. — Tel. 22027

Rich Milk Cream Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

CADILLAC
LA SALLE
BUICK
OLDSMOBILE
In a Class by Themselves
Thackston Motor Co.
502 4TH AVENUE — PHONE 8107

Stall No. 6 — Phone 25161
Mrs. E. E. PIERCE
Poultry, Butter, Eggs
MIDLAND MARKET

WHEELING

EAT AT
HENDERSON'S
(AIR COOLED)
Twelfth and Chapline Street
(Opp. Post Office)
BREAKFAST : : LUNCH
DINNER

ALBERTA

CALGARY (Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY

BINNINGS
LIMITED
Coats—Suits—Dresses
Millinery—Lingerie
Hosiery
118 EIGHTH AVENUE W.
Phone M 4344 — *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS
City Hall Corner

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

SHOES NEWEST STYLES AT LOWEST PRICES FOR ALL THE FAMILY
NOTE OUR NEW ADDRESS
HOOD & IRVINE Ltd.
322 8TH AVE. WEST *(half block east of our old location)*
HIGH CLASS SHOE REPAIRING

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST — Calgary

Mission Cycle Store
Locksmiths
Bicycles Thoroughly Overhauled

2414 4TH ST WEST — M. 2278

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M 5426 for Service

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 — 222 8th Ave. W., Calgary

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 2-8026, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily except Saturday 102 Commercial Bldg.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS

JOHNSTONE WALKER — LIMITED —
A Complete Fur Service at Moderate Prices.
"House of Distinctive Coats"
ARCTIC FUR CO.
10613 JASPER AVE., EDMONTON, ALTA.

FOR THE HOME BEAUTIFUL
We Carry
A large and complete stock of Paint, Varnish and Enamel as well as the very latest in artistic and attractive Wallpapers for every room in the home. Visit our store before making your final decision.
Maund Paint & Varnish Co. Ltd.
10335 Jasper — Phone 26542

THE DOUGLAS PRINTING CO.
Limited
A Complete Printing Service
10060 104th Street, Edmonton, Alberta
21563 PHONES 26480

EDMONTON AGENTS
GEORGINA
Canada's Quality Footwear
FOR LADIES
Enjoy Real Comfort NOW
Walk-Rite Style Shoppe Ltd.
10171-3 101ST ST., EDMONTON, ALTA.

Poole Construction Company Limited
733 Tegler Building, Edmonton, Alta.
Telephone 24441
Building—Alterations—Valuations
Remodelling—All Trades

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 — 109 St. and 102 Ave.

LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00
10505 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON, ALTA.

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue — Edmonton

Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

ALBERTA

EDMONTON (Continued)

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Better Foods at Lower Prices

Hudson's Bay Company
Fall Brings Its Demands for Warmer Bedding and Blankets. Always Good Values at the "Bay." Phone 27141.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company
For complete satisfaction choose
Lady Hudson Slips
at
$1.98
The excellence of the tailoring, the perfect fit, and the good wearing crepe—are the reasons why women come in and ask for them by name.
Lingerie, Second Floor

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK IS
Crescent MILK
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
SHERBURN ST., WINNIPEG — 37-101
Launderers — Dry Cleaners

For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone 86311

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

M. J. DILGER
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs. Official Time Inspector, Canadian National Railways.
100 OSBORNE ST. — FORT ROUGE

A BLACK BUSINESS HANDLED WHITE
Jubilee Coal Co., Ltd.
236 OSBORNE STREET
W. E. MACNAMARA, MANAGER — PHONES: BUS. 45 400, RES. 404 150

Your Patronage Welcomed at
FIFTH AVENUE LIMITED
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Better Styles and Quality for Less Money
Our New Address
266 Portage Avenue

Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. — Phone 22818

When in Need
of
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
or
COAL WOOD COKE
Phone 22222
THE WINNIPEG SUPPLY AND FUEL CO., LTD.
612 BOYD BUILDING

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware, Electricals, Sporting Goods, Furniture, Floor Coverings.
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

FOOT SAVER SHOE AGENCY
Rannard's
WINNIPEG — SASKATOON

STANDARD DAIRIES
LIMITED
Milk Cream Butter
Purity and Promptness
696 McGee St. — Telephone 29600

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA TO EEE, SIZE 1 TO 12
Yours for Foot Comfort

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street, S. — Baker 3320
Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section.

THE ROBINSON CO. LTD.
WALK! DO NOT HOBBLE!
You can be sure of Comfort and Style if you choose your
Shoes at ROBINSON'S
Hamilton's Shopping Centre
FOR WOMEN AND MISSES
"ROBLYNE'S" $5.00 — "SMARTIES" $3.95

HAVE YOU TRIED Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?
• The loaf with the crispy crust •

JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

Importers British Woolens and Haberdashery
BURBERRY COATS — BORSALINO HATS
FASHION-CRAFT
51-53 KING STREET EAST
F. I. GAHAGAN, Mgr. — Tel. BAKER 2786

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Regent 478—A driver will call

Shoes Rebuilt Like New
SUPER "SERVIS" SHOE REBUILDERS
"The Utmost in Service"
Just Phone—We Do the Rest

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET, EAST

Hamilton's Drugs Limited
175 John St. S.—Regent 1860
Main and Locke—Regent 2500
Cannon and Sherman—Garfield 8494
223 Kenilworth No.—Garfield 4422
Concession and E. 23 St.—Garfield 7110
Main and Gage—Garfield 4224
A Complete Assortment for Dyes
We Deliver Anything Anywhere

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

Cairncross the Chemists
As close to you as your phone.
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
**SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE*
*216 Dundas Street — *St. Joseph Hospital
580 Hamilton Road — *616 Dundas Street
197 Wortley Road

CAIRNCROSS OPTICAL CO.
BAROMETERS, FIELD GLASSES, GOGGLES and other Optical Merchandise.
Metcalf 33 — 426 CLARENCE STREET

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Shop in our store for beautiful fur coats, made to measure in the latest fashion.
These may be purchased on the new "Deferred Payment Plan"
SECOND FLOOR

FEARNLEY'S
FINER FOODS
Full line all table supplies.
Handle only Government Inspected Blue-Brand Beef
Groceteria, Fruits and Vegetables
879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor
Met 5404-05 — We Deliver

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 9 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. — Met 1840

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET — Phone Met 1173

CUMMING
The Clothier
New Address, 248 Dundas Street
Paris Garters and New "Free Swing" Suspenders
We specialize in Made-to-Measure Suits and Overcoats

IDEAL BAKERY
Quality Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies, Cakes, etc.
Our drivers deliver gladly.
Special phone orders expected.
W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.
233 Grand Ave. — Ph. { Met. 2795-W / Met. 2795-J

"SUPERTEST"
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—*please mention the Monitor.*

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGIL.

All Canadian
FAMOUS
"Gilson" Products
A full line of Electric Washers, Ironers, Refrigerators for all needs. Furnaces, Blower Combines, Air-Conditioning Systems and Oil Burners.
J. W. EEDY, Mgr.
339 CLARENCE STREET — MET. 7634

Latest Publications for Sale or to Rent
Wendell Holmes Bookshops
London (2 shops) St. Thomas

Carling Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London — Met. 2322

WILLIAM MARTIN FUEL COMPANY
It is not what you pay but what you get for what you pay.
ANTHRACITE COKE
BITUMINOUS - FUEL OIL
Fuel perfection for your selection.
Phone Met One-One-One — 737 Richmond St.

J. A. BROWNLEE
Limited
Hardware and Sheet Metal Works
We specialize in Roofing
Built-up, Slate and all kinds of Roofing
Furnaces cleaned and repaired
102 DUNDAS ST — Phones { Met. 652 / Met. 2420
383-7 TALBOT ST.

CARTER'S AWNINGS
Canvas Goods
96 King St. — Met. 1434

OTTAWA

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Murphy-Gamble
LIMITED
An Optical Salon
More Modern
More Efficient

INSURANCE
Since 1870 Ottawa
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Limited
Q 500

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MOhawk 1761, 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Daily.
Look for Ontario display advertising in the news section.

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

FALL COATS
"REVITALIZED" Drycleaning will work wonders with your last year's fall coat. Let us show you!
Toronto LAUNDERERS and DRY CLEANERS Limited
Lloydbrook 2161
EN-AR-CO—The VERY BEST

MILNES FUEL OIL
88 KING ST. E.—TORONTO

DOAN COAL CO., Limited
Your Patronage Is Solicited
LL. 3131 - COAL-COKE
LY. 2151 - FUEL OIL

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Foot Comfort Headquarters

Shoes for Your Every Need

Cantilever Physical Culture Foot Saver Shoes

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
18 Bloor St. W., Toronto

ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

G. S. BEER FURS
REPAIRING - CLEANING
1161 ST CLAIR W. KE. 7378

The Best Food Served in the Best Way to the Best People

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E EL. 9855

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DOMINION MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY
DON S HOOD Representative
El. 7207 TORONTO Ly. 7794
25% Dividend Savings
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE

Miss Puritan says:—
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

R. S. PETERSON

Groceries, Fruits, Provisions
99 SPENCER AVE. at KING ST. W.
Phone Lakeside 0686

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
89 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

FELKER BROS.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing Repairing and Alterations
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY 2167

MARTHA HARPER
Hairdressing
SPECIALISTS IN ALL BRANCHES
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

WINDSOR

W. H. McCreery
JEWELLERS

High class repair work on watches and jewelry our specialty.

Fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware
Optical Department
Gift Shop
Licensed Gold Buyers
218 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor

COATS
For Fall Wear

In an amazing variety of new cloths and styles. Swaggers, fitted back types, belted, gathered and bloused backs, lovely fur trimmed, some plain. There are also two and three-piece ensembles, which are the last word in smart attire.

THE C. H. SMITH COMPANY LIMITED

Ed Laird
MEN'S OUTFITTER
Featuring value overcoats, all wool, at $21.50 up—Important woollens.
415 Ouellett Ave. Tel. 3-4313

"POCA-BLOX"
The Wrapped Fuel
$10.50 per ton
QUALITY COKE AND COAL
NICHOLAS COAL CO.
LIMITED
Tecumseh and Janette—3-6311

Always Open—Never Closed
Royal Windsor Garage
Every Service for Your Car
Towing, Storage, Repairs
Fender and Body Bumping
Duco Painting
Washing, Polishing, Simonizing
Tire and Battery Service
Gas, Grease, Oils, Accessories
Brake Service. Reasonable Prices
314 DOUGALL

DON. F. BROWN
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary
709 GUARANTY TRUST BLDG.
Phone 3-5400
Windsor Ontario

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Wilbank 3636. 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. daily.

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpsons
MONTREAL'S FAVORITE SHOPPING CENTRE
- Women's and Children's Wear.
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings.
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods.

FUR COATS
Made to Measure
Remodelling and Repairing

JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
LA. 7029 1193 Phillips Square

Good Shoes *for all occasions*
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 ST. CATHERINE WEST

JOHN F. RUSSELL
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Repairs a Specialty
2206 St. Luke St. Tel. WIlbank 9550

The Coffee House
1191 Union Avenue Open 9 Until 8
Breakfasts, Lunches and Afternoon Teas
The Coffee House can be rented for evening parties.

WALTER S. JOHNSON, K.C.
Attorney-at-Law, Barrister and Solicitor
388 ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL TEL. MA. 2745

STOP & SHOP
"The Canadian Owned Stores"
MEATS, GROCERIES FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

SALON
Marguerite
Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
HArbour 2511 1448 St. Catherine St. W.

LINENS
Imported direct from Ireland and the Continent.
HANDKERCHIEFS
Large assortment in latest designs. $2.00 dozen and up.
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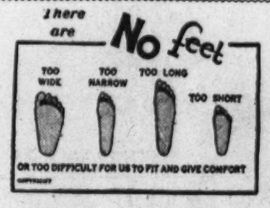

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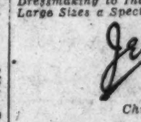

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Earth Is Just a Broken Star, New Theory of Astronomer

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 7 (AP)—A discussion concerning present theories of the origin of earth and the solar system has been written by Dr. Henry Norris Russell, director of Princeton University observatory, and one of the foremost astronomers of this generation.

And Dr. Russell advances two more suggestions:

1. Earth and the other planets may be remnants of a sun, a small "companion" which once revolved around our present sun, and was smashed by collision with a passing star.

2. All signs now point to a "very great event" 2,000,000,000 years ago, when stars were possibly closely packed together, and planet forming was easy.

If the second condition proves true, it is likely that planetary systems, and other worlds like ours, may be numerous elsewhere in space.

Old Theories Doubted

Dr. Russell's new ideas are explained in a book, "The Solar System and Its Origin." He shows how recent discoveries make it difficult to believe any previous theories of earth's origin; from Laplace's nebular hypothesis, to the recent idea that another star, in a space like that of the present day, hit our sun and spilled the planets off in the collision.

"Two possibilities appear," Dr. Russell states, "which do not seem to have been previously suggested.

"The first is that the sun, before the encounter, was a binary star, having a companion a good deal smaller than itself, revolving about it at a distance comparable with those of the major planets, and that a collision between this body and a passing star (or perhaps even a close approach) broke this companion into fragments which developed the present planets."

This break-up of a complete sun, Dr. Russell explains, would account satisfactorily, as other explanations do not, for the "angular momentum" which means "quantity of rotation" in the solar system.

But he thinks his second idea is the more likely explanation.

"One of the most striking results of modern investigation," he says, "has been the way in which several different and quite independent lines of evidence indicate that a very great event occurred about 2000 million years ago.

"The radioactive evidence of the age of the earth; the similar evidence for the age of meteorites; and the estimated time for the tidal evolution of the moon's orbit, all agree in their testimony, and what is more important, the red-shift in the nebulae indicates that this date is fundamental, not merely in the history of our system, but in the material universe as a whole.

Cosmic New Deal

"It is generally recognized that at an epoch a billion or two years ago the material bodies which are now accessible to observation were crowded together in a much smaller volume of space than they now occupy.

"This would have been the time par excellence for encounters of all sorts. Or it may be that a cosmic 'new deal' occurred, and that just afterward, matter was distributed more widely, but more thinly, through space to settle down into stars.

"If this is so, collisions between huge aggregates, destined to grow into stars, may have been numerous. Most of the difficulties of the collision hypothesis disappear, and planetary systems may be fairly numerous.

"Or again it may be that at the start all the matter of the universe was tightly packed together, perhaps into one great atom, which forms the starting point of Lemaitre's hypothesis—which deserves no less respect because of its picturesqueness. With this as a start, anything may have happened during the furious years and centuries in which the present universe began to take shape.

"The choice between these alternatives is not now possible; indeed there may be others."

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

Tasmania

Hobart: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.

Victoria

Melbourne (Second Church): Memorial Hall, Canterbury Road, Canterbury, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 16; Broadway Theater, Burke Road, Camberwell, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 17. Radiocast Station 3DB, 1180kc.

Canada

Alberta

Medicine Hat (Second Church): Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 18.

Manitoba

Brandon: First Church United, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14.

Winnipeg (Society, Inkster Boulevard, and Aikens Street): Roxy Theater, 3 p. m., Oct. 13.

Ontario

Hamilton: First United Church, 273 Main Street, East, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 18.

Kitchener: Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate Institute, 787 King Street, West, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 17.

London: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 15.

Saskatchewan

Moose Jaw: Auditorium, Technical High School, Ross Street, East, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 17.

Saskatoon: Third Avenue United Church, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 15.

England

Berkshire

Reading: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

Cambridgeshire

Cambridge: Guildhall, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Gloucestershire

Bristol (First Church): Grand Hotel, 1:15 p. m., Oct. 16.

Surrey

Kingston-on-Thames: Odeon Cinema, High Street, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 13.

Yorkshire

Doncaster: Congregational Church, Hallgate, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

Halifax (First Church): Alexandra Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 18.

Ireland

Antrim

Belfast: Ulster Hall, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 13.

Dublin

Dublin (Second Church): Mansion House, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

Germany

Jena: Mollendorfer Hof, 8 p. m., Oct. 25. In German.

Munich (Second Church): Tonhalle Türkenstrasse 8, 8 p. m., Oct. 24. In German.

Pforzheim: Ufa Theater, 7 p. m., Oct. 21.

Schorndorf: Festsaal Löwenkeller, Goeppingerstrasse, 4 p. m., Oct. 20. In German.

Ulm: Kornhausgasse 5, 2 Stock, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22. In German.

United States

California

Alameda (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Avenue and Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.

Corona: High School Auditorium, West Sixth Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 13.

Fillmore: Fillmore High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 13.

Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Los Angeles (Seventeenth Church): Church Edifice, 1240 North Hayworth Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

Modesto: First Methodist Episcopal Church, Sixteenth and Eye Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Riverside: Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.

District of Columbia

Washington (joint lecture): Constitution Hall, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 13.

Florida

Miami (First Church): Church Edifice, Biscayne Boulevard and Nineteenth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Illinois

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.

Downers Grove: Downers Grove Community High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.

Geneva: City Hall Auditorium, South First and James Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Joliet: Joliet Township High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 13.

La Grange: Kidston Memorial Hall, Cossitt School, Madison, Ashland, and Cossitt Avenues, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

Indiana

Elkhart: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Indianapolis (Third Church): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

South Bend: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

Valparaiso: Memorial Opera House, 3 p. m., Oct. 13.

Iowa

Davenport: Grand Opera House, 513 West Third Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Kansas

Emporia: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Eureka: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Oct. 13.

Massachusetts

Quincy: Quincy High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.

Michigan

Detroit (auspices First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Churches): Masonic Temple Auditorium, Temple Avenue and Second Boulevard, 4 p. m., Oct. 13.

Pontiac: Pontiac High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (First Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

Missouri

Columbia: Church Edifice, 404 College Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.

Kansas City (auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist): Pompeian Room, Hotel Baltimore, Twelfth Street and Baltimore Avenue, 12 m., Oct. 15. Radiocast Station W9XBY, 1530 kilocycles.

Kirkwood: Church Edifice, Clay and Washington Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14.

St. Louis (First Church): Church Edifice, Kingshighway and Westminster Place, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

St. Louis (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, Skinker Road and Wydown Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Springfield (First Church): Church Edifice, 330 East Central Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.

Trenton: Elks Club, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

University City: Church Edifice, 8900 Delmar Boulevard, St. Louis County, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

Montana

Billings: Church Edifice, Burlington Avenue and Division Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 15. Radiocast Station KGHL, 780 kilocycles.

Deer Lodge: Rialto Theater, 3 p. m., Oct. 13.

Helena: Consistory Shrine, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

Miles City: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

New Hampshire

Newport: Church Edifice, Cedar and Cheney Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

New Jersey

Orange: Orange High School, Central and Lincoln Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 15.

New Mexico

Clovis: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

New York

Albany: Capital Theater, Chapel Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 13

Cortland: High School Community Hall, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 13.

New York (Tenth Church): 171 Macdougal Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Silver Creek: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 13.

Ohio

Akron (Second Church): Goodyear Hall, 1144 East Market Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Athens: High School Auditorium, West State Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 13.

Cincinnati (Second Church): Taft Auditorium, Fifth and Sycamore Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14.

Cleveland (auspices First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Churches, Cleveland; First Church, Cleveland Heights; and First Church, Lakewood): Music Hall, Cleveland Public Auditorium, 12:10 p. m., Oct. 16.

Painesville: Morely Memorial Music Building, Lake Erie College, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

Salem: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 13.

Washington Court House: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

Oklahoma

Ardmore: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.

El Reno: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 13.

Oregon

Portland (auspices Churches and Society): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

South Dakota

Aberdeen: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

Watertown: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.

Washington

Longview: Y. M. C. A. Building, Douglas and Oregon Way, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

West Virginia

Wheeling: Church Auditorium, Fourteenth and Jacob Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14.

Wisconsin

Appleton: Lawrence Memorial Chapel, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 18.

Janesville: Church Auditorium, 323 Pleasant Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 19.

Madison: Church Edifice, 315 Wisconsin Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 13.

Marinette: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 17.

Milwaukee (auspices Churches and Society, Milwaukee, and First Church, Wauwatosa): Milwaukee Auditorium, 500 West Kilbourn Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 13.

Rhinelander: Methodist Church, Stevens and Rives, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

Wyoming

Cheyenne: First Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

BOOKS are but waste paper unless we spend in action the wisdom we get from thought.—BULWER.

Daily Features

WHEN we are out of sympathy with the young, then I think our work in this world is over.—G. MACDONALD.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Guess Again

7.

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Does the Bible contain any account of a queen being deposed for refusing to obey her husband? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Are any of the following words spelled correctly: naptha, accomodate, matress, rendevous, Artic? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Has more than one President of the United States been a Unitarian? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Are there more than 1,000,000 Smiths in the United States? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Colorado has 42 mountains which are 14,000 or more feet high. Is any one of them more than 14,500 feet in height? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Detailed Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page]

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Box Lunches

A WOMAN has solved the problem of income by making up box lunches in her home and supplying downtown business people.

These box lunches are so delicious and daintily gotten up, and the price is so reasonable, that the demand frequently exceeds the supply. The man of the house does all the baking, an art acquired since losing his position. A 15-cent lunch comes in a clean cardboard box and contains four tarts, sandwiches, a drop cake or tart, and a wax drinking cup filled with stewed apricots, apple sauce, or pudding of some kind. Sometimes an individual mold of fruit jelly is substituted, and this comes on a small cardboard pie plate (such as can be purchased at any 5-and-10-cent store), with small wooden spoon, and wrapped carefully in soft waxed paper.

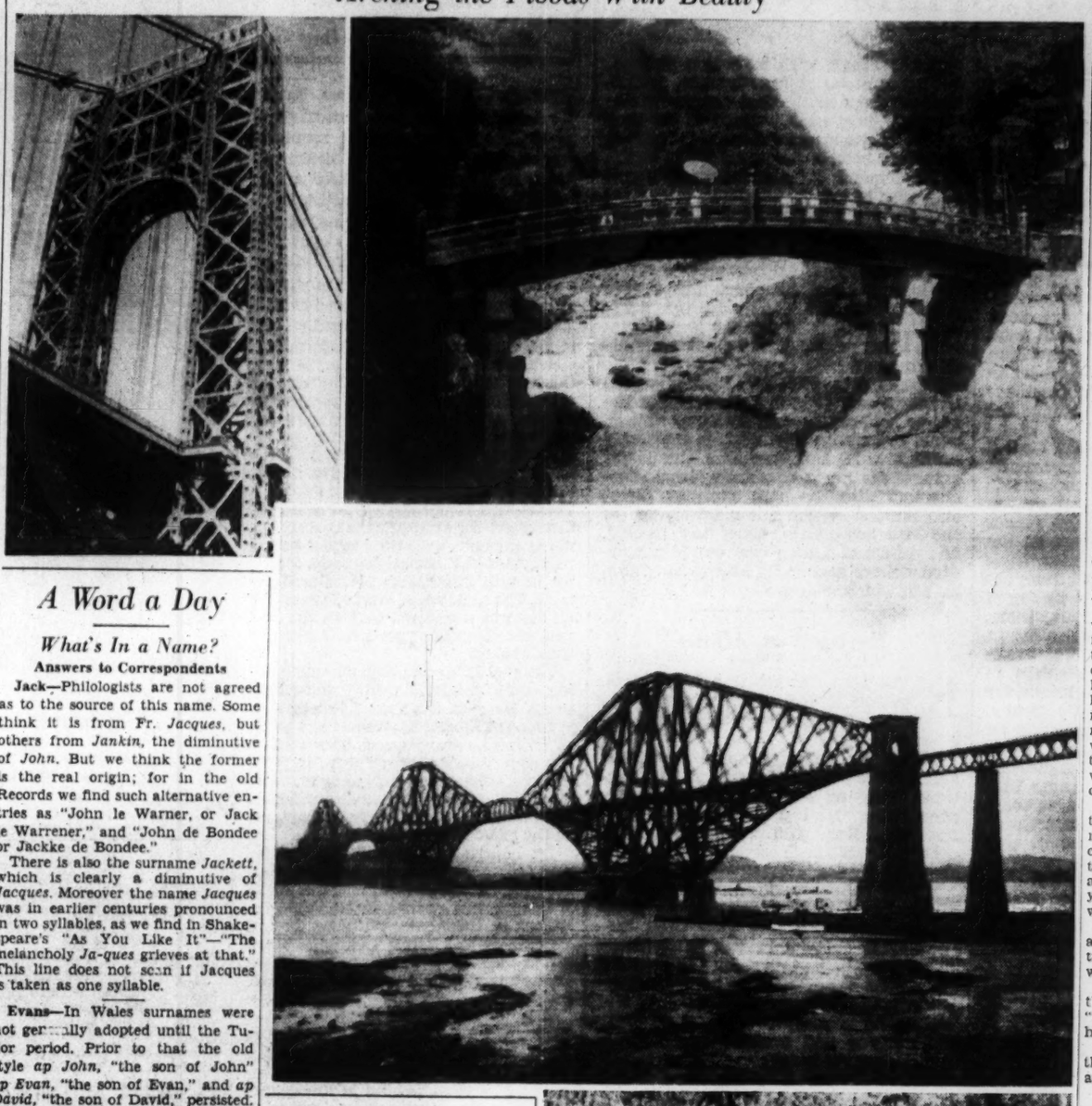
Two cars are now needed to deliver these box lunches, and a profitable business has been developed.

B. G.

Guess Again Answers (7)

1. Yes; Vashti (see Esther 1:10-21).
2. No; they should be: naphtha, accommodate, mattress, rendezvous, Arctic.
3. Yes; John Adams, J. Q. Adams, Fillmore, and Taft were Unitarians.
4. Yes; there are 1,438,000.
5. No; the highest mountain in Colorado is Mount Elbert, 14,420 feet high.

Arching the Floods With Beauty



Upper Left—Jersey Tower of the George Washington Bridge; Sent to Monitor Camera Club by William H. Burnett, New York. Upper Right—Imperial Emissary Crossing, Nikko; Sent by Mrs. Lillian Neuenschwander, Fessenden, N. D. Center—Famous Firth of Forth Bridge, Scotland; Sent by H. H. Eaton, Luton, Beds., Eng. Lower—Japanese Bridge in Balboa Park, San Diego; Sent by Ida May Buehler, San Diego.

A Word a Day

What's In a Name?

Answers to Correspondents

Jack—Philologists are not agreed as to the source of this name. Some think it is from Fr. *Jacques*, but others from *Jankin*, the diminutive of *John*. But we think the former is the real origin; for in the old Records we find such alternative entries as "John le Warner, or Jack le Warrener," and "John de Bondee or Jackke de Bondee."

There is also the surname *Jackett*, which is clearly a diminutive of *Jacques*. Moreover the name *Jacques* was in earlier centuries pronounced in two syllables, as we find in Shakespeare's "As You Like It"—"The melancholy *Ja-ques* grieves at that." This line does not scan if Jacques is taken as one syllable.

Evans—In Wales surnames were not generally adopted until the Tudor period. Prior to that the old style *ap John*, "the son of John" *ap Evan*, "the son of Evan," and *ap David*, "the son of David," persisted. These were replaced by *Jones*, *Evans*, and *Davies*, in which the added *s* represents "son of." Thus in the thirteenth century there are entries like *Ap Yevan*, for "the son of Evan."

The vast majority of Welsh names are patronymic, i. e., from baptismal names.

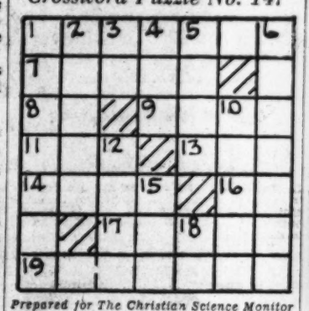
French—This is one of the generic surnames given in England to settlers from France. Of the same class are names like *Scott*, *Fleming*, *Breton*, and *Allemand*. In the same way *English*, which in earlier times was spelled *Inglis*, represents an English immigrant to Scotland. *French*, like *Francis*, is from old French *le franceis*.

Osgood—This is the Anglo-Saxon form of an ancient Norse name, which was held in especial honor by the Vikings, as having divine attributes. The French name *Angot* is a doublet of *Osgood*.

Lathrop—This, as the second element in the name indicates, is local. *Throp* is a corrupt form of *Thorp*, which means "village," and is cognate with the German *Dorf*. In its simple form of *Thorp*, this name is very popular; and there are many compounds like *Lothrop*, *Winthrop*, *Westrupp*, and *Calthrop*.

Loucks—This is a local name, as we find from its earliest forms *de Laux* and *del-Ewe*, and is equivalent in meaning to the English name *Bywater*. Of course some of these early entries are somewhat doubtful, as many of the scribes often used *le* for *de*, which, of course, quite altered the meaning.

Crossword Puzzle No. 147



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Hasten
7—Sulphide of calcium
8—Hypothetical force
9—Apportion
11—Small mass
13—Appendage
14—Ireland
16—Jumbled type
17—A thick soup
19—Relatives

Down

1—Light rains
2—Tree
3—Above
4—Scotch cap
5—Waste-allowance
6—Funeral songs
10—Small candle
12—Immerses
15—Fruit of a tree
18—Musical note

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Brevities

El Paso World News — The proposition that the government do something for poets gets no farther. We doubt if the taxpayer would stand for boon-doggerel.

In Lighter Vein

Worst Over!

He was traveling on a suburban line that was noted for its discomfort and slowness.

After he had been an hour accomplishing a journey of only a few miles he eventually reached the terminus.

"Well," he said to the ticket inspector at the barrier, "thank goodness the worst part of the journey is over."

The inspector looked interested. "Is that so, sir?" he said. "And where, if it's not a rude question, are you bound for?"

"The interior of China!" snapped the traveler.—*El Paso World News.*

Indications

Fond Mother: "What do you think baby will be when he grows up?"

Father (fed up): "I don't know. Town crier, most likely."—*Montreal Star.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

No Race Prejudice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Monica, Calif.

AS A woman was walking down the boulevard she noticed a young couple coming from the opposite direction. As they were passing each other, the young man stepped up to the woman and in a choking, embarrassed manner said: "Lady, can you tell me where I can get something for my wife to eat? This is the second day she has been without food." He did not ask for himself.

It was late evening, and the Salvation Army and Co-operative dining hall were closed. Furthermore, the woman was also having a financial struggle, and in her purse she had only a few coins with which she had planned to buy a breakfast the next morning. She replied: "I do not know where to send you; but we can walk back a couple of blocks to a market that is still open, and with the little change I have, we can buy some fruit."

When they reached the market, the woman stepped up to a Japanese clerk, handed him her few coins and said: "Please give me all the fruit you can for this small amount of cash, as I want it for a young unemployed stranger who is without funds."

The Japanese clerk looked at her a moment and then in a subdued tone replied: "Show me the man who is in need."

The woman directed his gaze to the young couple. Then he said: "Have them come here; we want to help too."

And when the woman left them, the Japanese clerk was piling their arms full of bags of luscious fruit.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

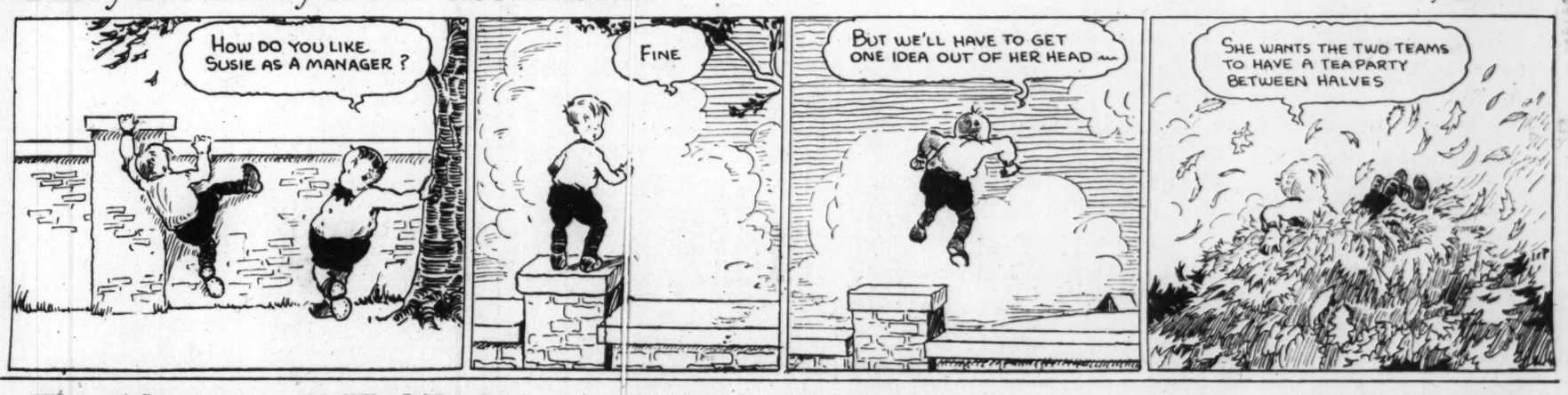
Theodotion's Version of the Old Testament

THEODOTION appears to have been born in Pontus, one of the northern provinces of Asia Minor; although during at least a part of his career, he was a proselyte to Judaism. On the whole, the well-known Septuagint Version of the Old Testament, which dates from around 250 B. C., had provided a very satisfactory rendering of the Hebrew into Greek; but about 185 A. D., Theodotion set himself the task of providing what was practically a revision of this famous classic, rather than a new translation. His work found favor in many quarters, and indeed in certain instances, notably in the book of Daniel, his translation was considered superior to that of the Septuagint, and gradually supplanted it.

Theodotion's Version may be described as steering a middle course between the rather stilted literalism found in Aquila's Greek translation of the Hebrew Old Testament, and the paraphrasic tendency noticeable in the rendering of Symmachus, who, like Aquila and Theodotion, flourished during the second century.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Feminine Touch*

By LE PELLEY


HOW DO YOU LIKE SUSIE AS A MANAGER?
FINE
BUT WE'LL HAVE TO GET ONE IDEA OUT OF HER HEAD —
SHE WANTS THE TWO TEAMS TO HAVE A TEA PARTY BETWEEN HALVES

The Adventures of Waddles—*The New Football Rules*

By THE HAGERS

THIS FALL, WHEN WE PLAY OTHER SCHOOLS, WE'LL TRY OUT OUR NEW FOOTBALL RULES.
AS JUDGE, I STATE THEY MUST REGARD THAT FLYING TACKLES HAVE BEEN BARRED.
THE BACKFIELD FORWARD PASS ATTACKS MUST ALL BE MADE BY CANVASBACKS.
AND SPECTATORS WE'LL NOT ALLOW TO ROOST UPON THE GOAL POSTS NOW.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Vulnerable Neutrality

THE proclamations which the President of the United States has issued over the week end are historic recognition of the necessity of drastic measures to preserve neutrality in time of war. They mark a turning point in American foreign policy as distinct as the recent defeat for dollar diplomacy in the Ethiopian oil concession case, in which American financial interests withdrew under State Department pressure from exploiting oil fields to the peril of American neutrality in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. They are based on the sound conviction that private citizens have no right to exercise their interests during troublous times in such a way as to endanger the public interest in peace.

Under the two proclamations United States citizens are debarred from exporting to the belligerents those implements of war which have been listed by the President, and from traveling on vessels owned by the belligerents except at the citizen's risk.

As far as they go, these prohibitions are good, and President Roosevelt has been commendably prompt in applying them. They proclaim American neutrality in more forceful language than was available to the United States President in 1914. And they bespeak public knowledge of the unidealistic facts lying behind a good many idealistic shibboleths for which Americans fought in the World War. They reflect a wise willingness to drop the sort of national arrogance with which citizens traveling in danger zones used to demand special consideration from nations at war. They admit that the hitherto assumed right to profit on war is incompatible with neutrality.

As long as war is confined to Africa, these curbs no doubt will be sufficient to keep the United States out of it. In fact, if war is confined to Africa it is unlikely any restrictions, except that which prevented American capital from endangering itself by setting up oil derricks in the path of Italian invasion, will be found necessary. The real test of neutrality will come only if the conflagration spreads, and the prospect of another European war is still comfortably remote. But if the neutrality legislation were to be tested by circumstances such as tried the less enlightened neutrality sentiment in the early years of the World War, it would be found only slightly less pregnable.

It is not what kind of products a country sells to warring nations that decides whether that country shall be drawn into war. In wartime all products are war products. And it is the value of the trade developed as a result of war, and the size of the investment acquired in war, that is the important consideration.

It is this fact which makes the present embargo seem a pitifully inadequate insurance against American entanglement in a general war. The present measures prevent only the export of actual implements of warfare; they overlook the much larger trade likely to be done in the everyday necessities whose demand is so greatly increased during the period when former producers are busy slaughtering one another. The President therefore has not yet been able to assure American neutrality; he has been able only to give it more forceful expression.

The form which that expression has taken is, however, the most important recognition Americans have yet made of the influences for which American lives are likely to be sacrificed in any future war of great proportions. From this base an advance should be made to include all commercial activities which might draft American soldiers merely to protect American dollars.

Manchoukuo—Doubtful Asset

FOUR years have passed since the Japanese army in Manchuria brought under Japan's sway a continental area three times greater than that of the Japanese islands. Today there is no reason to doubt the immediate political stability of the new state. Japan's military action in 1931, 1932 and 1933 revealed the fragility of paper guaranties of the *status quo* in the Far East. The Soviet Union stepped out of the Manchurian picture by selling its share of ownership of the Chinese Eastern Railroad. The guerrilla bandits who are still active in some parts of Manchoukuo do not represent a serious threat to the Hsinking regime. At a cost of something over 10,000 killed and wounded Japanese soldiers, Manchuria has been transferred from the acknowledged but purely nominal sovereignty of China to the unacknowledged but very real domination of Japan.

The economic fruits of this vast acquisition, however, have so far been meager and disappointing. In surveying this side of the question, it is difficult to see what Japan has secured in Manchuria that could not have been obtained without the change of political regime. The new construction in Manchoukuo is financed from Japan, and this is also true of the increased sales of Japanese goods to that country. A well-known Japanese writer on public affairs, Dr. S. Washio, put his finger on the weak spot of the development of the new state when he wrote:

> The new state itself has hardly grown. Its chief asset, the agricultural industry, has been very discouraging. The standard of 90 per cent of its population has sunk instead of rising. The income of Manchuria has proportionately decreased.

Those raw materials and agricultural products which Japan could use to the best advantage, such as cotton and oil, are nonexistent in Manchoukuo. Industrial development in that country is deliberately held back because of the fear that it might injure Japanese industries. There has been a disastrous slump in the world demand for Manchoukuo's staple crop, soya beans.

When one takes into consideration all these facts, and also the inability, as yet, to settle Japanese colonists on the land and the heavy annual expenditure which is required for Manchoukuo (180,000,000 yen, or over $50,000,000, in the army budget alone) it is evident that Japan faces a formidable task in making Manchoukuo pay.

Japan's experience in Manchoukuo up to the present time is a corrective of the widely held assumption that imperialism, while it may be unethical, is inevitably profitable. If one compares the slight gains of the Japanese economy from Manchoukuo with the high expenses, direct and indirect, which the maintenance of the Japanese position there has entailed, one thinks of a man who owned a hundred dollars and spent ninety-five for a safe in which to keep it.

Revenge at Adowa

REVENGE never wears a lovely face. But did it ever offer a more revolting or insane visage than Italy has given it today!

In Adowa bombing planes raining death and destruction on women and children, tanks spraying lead on primitive half-armed men fighting in defense of their homes; in Rome the populace rejoicing, acclaiming this business as "heroism," and shouting for the "freeing of slaves."

If Italy was shamed by a crushing defeat administered forty years ago by Ethiopians, has her honor now been "redeemed" by this butchery of "uncivilized" tribesmen who had no chance against the metal monsters of "civilization"? Must the Ethiopians now prove their nobility and culture by a recapture of Adowa forty years hence and another slaughter of Italians not yet born?

Revenge! What a lovely thing to live for, what a noble goal for a nation!

Revenge, fiddlesticks! Actually we know that Adowa has been only a catchword by which a nation could be goaded into military intoxication. For years the name was virtually forgotten. Had Mussolini not determined that he must have Ethiopia as an outlet for the population which he has taken such pains to increase, Adowa would never have become a symbol of triumphant revenge.

Revenge! Only another excuse for making war. Really only another name for war. And the face it reveals at Adowa should help all who are not mad—as men must be who call the bombing of helpless people heroism—to see how nations are tricked into war. The very anger that rises against this madness is tainted with the thing it decries. It would trick us into hatred of those who have fallen victim instead of leading us to combat the madness. But just as revenge is no answer to revenge, hatred will not heal hatred. We must rise to higher ground if we are to check the insanity that rejoices over Adowa.

Advocating American Art

APPROPRIATE as it may have seemed a decade ago for Americans interested in fine arts to favor Parisian tendencies, taste today approves native accomplishment. There is danger that one extreme will be used to correct another; cosmopolitanism has come to be censurable, while a spirited nationalism proclaims homecraft.

The former excessive humility which Americans felt concerning a scant tradition in the arts has vanished. We read in the September Forum "Painters in America are . . . talking belligerently in favor of native talent and native subjects." Critics have indulged in vituperation and witless clichés to drive the point home. Slogans are composed, "American Painting for Americans." Thomas Craven writes in Harper's for September, "Grant Wood is here to stay, a powerful factor in our declaration of independence in art." Last spring the American Artists' Professional League proposed among its aims: "To favor American pictures, sculptures and mural paintings in public places and homes of America."

The experienced observer and student finds, however, that his taste and reactions cannot be channeled by artificial stimulation. Enjoyment of significant works of art increases with time, ripens with experience, and fails, in its very nature, to be localized. He can enjoy a vast number of creative works, old, new, native, foreign, and his predilection for one need not diminish his intellectual appreciation of the other. Is it necessary to sniff at the environs of Arles as painted by a Frenchman in order to demonstrate the more convincingly one's enthusiasm for the Missouri countryside, idyllically depicted by an American?

That gifted American artists have responded to a growing nostalgia and returned home from Europe, that painters are searching for truths in their own environment to visualize—such developments are creditable and promising; but to allow the new enthusiasm to cultivate a hostile attitude and to attempt to obliterate attention paid to foreign effort and undeniable attainment is poor taste and utter irrelevance.

Himalayan Epic

Book News of the Day

FRITZ BECHTOLD'S NANGA PARBAT ADVENTURE (New York: Dutton. $3) is an epic among tales of mountain conquests. It describes the second attempt of a German expedition under Willy Merkl to scale Nanga Parbat, highest peak in the western Himalayas, and next to Everest probably the most forbidding in all that towering Asiatic range.

Something of an insight into the intangible allurements of unconquered heights is offered in Mr. Bechtold's narrative, and in the superb photographic illustrations which accompany it. Of the scene from the base camp, he writes: "The vast icy palaces of Nanga Parbat rise superbly at the head of the valley. Small as man may feel in their great presence, he may yet by their influence grow to realize how the unconquerable spirit will strive always toward the farthest frontiers of space. . . . This morning there was an unwonted stir throughout the camp. 'Nanga Parbat,' the word ran round. Even the sleepiest among us crept out of their sleeping sacks to gaze up in astonishment at its colossal ice walls. The first rays of sunshine banished all fears of storm and cold, as the stupendous vision filled our hearts with the thrill of battle."

The expedition was both mountaineering and scientific. It was a hand-picked party. Many of the native porters were veterans of Everest adventures and proud of their climbing prowess. The work of the expedition's photographers is probably its outstanding achievement. More than 100 striking views help readers to comprehend the privations encountered in the effort to scale this citadel.

An undertaking so skillfully planned and courageously carried forth certainly deserved victory. That it failed was due to a tempestuous change in climatic conditions in the higher altitudes. Dogged persistence and heroic endurance stand out in the story of those who carried the battle up to the final and insurmountable barrier.

A sudden hurricane repulsed the expedition with victory only one short march beyond the last bivouac. Merkl, the leader, three of his countrymen and six native porters succumbed in the assault.

Such is the heartrending outcome in Mr. Bechtold's stirring story of his party's attempt to scale that still unconquered pinnacle. His chronicle ranks high among books of adventure.

H. T.

Mirror of Opinion

"It Is the War"

ADOWA seems so far away—as once did Sarajevo. We resolve today that we will stay out. As a contribution to that resolve we republish once again the most prophetic warning we have ever read—and pray that we may see in this conflict the exception to the course that warning pictures. Mark Twain on war—from "The Mysterious Stranger":—

"There has never been a just one, never an honorable one—on the part of the instigator of the war. I can see a million years ahead, and this rule will never change in so many as half a dozen instances.

"The loud little handful—as usual—will shout for the war. The pulpit will, warily and cautiously, object—at first; the great, big, dull bulk of the nation will rub its sleepy eyes and try to make out why there should be a war, and will say, earnestly and indignantly, 'It is unjust and dishonorable, and there is no necessity for it.'

"Then the handful will shout louder. A few fair men on the other side will argue and reason against the war with speech and pen, and at first will have a hearing and be applauded; but it will not last long; those others will outshout them, and presently the anti-war audiences will thin out and lose popularity.

"Before long you will see this curious thing: the speakers stoned from the platform and free speech strangled by hordes of furious men who in their secret hearts are still at one with those stoned speakers—as earlier—but do not dare to say so.

"And now the whole nation—pulpit and all—will take up the war cry, and shout itself hoarse, and mob any honest man who ventures to open his mouth; and presently such mouths will cease to open.

"Next the statesmen will invent cheap lies, putting the blame upon the nation that is attacked, and every man will be glad of those conscience-soothing falsities, and will diligently study them, and refuse to examine any refutations of them; and thus he will by and by convince himself that the war is just, and will thank God for the better sleep he enjoys after this process of grotesque self-deception."

We suggest you memorize that—for future reference.—*New York World Telegram.*

Humor in Education and Life

"LET us have more humor in our education," said Dr Henry Newman, the famous ethical culture authority, attending a session of the summer school at the University of Utah. . . .

"Children love fun, and something is seriously wrong with those who do not laugh at their teachers at least occasionally. The fun lovers are not necessarily fools, often they are the most serious and brainy people in the world," said the wise doctor, who knows human nature. . . .

"Humor is not only pleasant, but often of extreme utility," said Cicero. And Horace declared that "a man learns more quickly and remembers more easily that which he laughs at than that which he ponders and reveres."

Some of our eminent men have been sadly deficient in the saving sense of humor. Washington was a notable example. Benjamin Franklin was the greatest humorist as well as the most profound philosopher of his day. Washington could punish his country's foes, but Franklin brought friends and aid in its time of need.

Sometimes Lincoln would enter his Cabinet with one of Artemus Ward's joke books in his hand and request the dignified members to listen while he read something funny—yet all the while his heart was heavy with care and his mind with perplexing responsibilities. It is related that Theodore Roosevelt derived the same comfort, and often relieved dangerous tension, by reading chapters from the books of our popular humorists. . . .

It is a talent or a trait which can be and ought to be cultivated in the schools and homes.—*Salt Lake City* (Utah) *Tribune.*

Aimed at Ethiopia—Hitting the Whole World

The Tangku Treaty

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Tangku Treaty has been in the news again. According to the terms of this truce, some of which were made public, some of which were not, Japan agreed to remove her troops to a position less obnoxious to the Chinese. Since then the world has speculated wildly as to what the "secret" treaty provisions might have been. Some observers feel sure that in them will be found Japan's initial objectives and a view of her wider plans for JapAsia.

Complete freedom of action in north China industry was believed to be one such provision, and the suspicion has since been borne out by the meckness with which local Chinese officials meet the demands of Japanese, bowing before their tutelage on how to feed cotton, wool, hemp and iron to Japanese industries.

Today, complete domination of Asiatic aviation is appearing as another item insisted upon by Japan. Outwardly, there was nothing in the treaty regarding Japanese rights over Chinese in the matter of air traffic in China. But failure of the Changchun and Tientsin conferences regarding the entrance of Japanese trunk air lines into China has brought charges from Japanese military officials of "bad faith," which have increased the belief that a secret understanding of some sort existed between the two nations.

Japan is openly battling for a larger place in the sun. Her territory has long been too cramped for her population. She has adopted completely the capitalistic system, machinery, and mass production business methods, western civilization taught her.

China, on the other hand, is trying to build up a new civilization, something other nations have spent centuries in accomplishing. But while foreigners hold all the trumps and continue their exploitation, China will have difficulty in growing normally.

In other words, so long as other nations continue to dominate the Chinese industrial picture, the land of the Dragon hasn't a chance for developing from within. Rich in raw materials and mineral wealth, she has been sending her students by the thousands to America and Europe for technical education. They have been cautiously examining the industrial organization of the western world for twenty-five years, but instead of following blindly as Japan has done, they seek an alternative that will save them the sufferings of industrial slums and the insecurity of a system based upon profit instead of use.

China is awakening. Barring renewed imperialism of the west and outside pressure from Japan, she may be expected to emerge with a culture having all the virtues of Occident and Orient without their combined vices.

H. N.

Dover, Mass.

War Again?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If humanity is to be plunged into another destructive war it is evidence of the breakdown of materialism. This is an error far more profound than any economic or political institution. It is a fundamental of individual human thought which determines the fruits of all institutions. It is the primal cause of all human failure and misery.

Changing systems and institutions will accomplish little until a more spiritual interpretation of life reveals the self-destructive nature of vain pride and greed and individual and national selfishness. What we need is a reform of human thought more than a reform of governments or economic systems.

If the thought now given to war were devoted to fervent righteous prayer there would be no war and no nation would suffer lack or injustice. But war and inequality are inherent in materialistic thought.

The only salvation of humanity is a return to a knowledge of the truth and to an undivided devotion to it. When men and nations do not keep their promises armaments and wealth cannot give them security. When the ties of brotherhood are no longer in supreme control the existence of people and governments is subject to the moods and whims of the jungle. In a materialistic world the "Judgment Day" is always most terribly imminent.

ULYSSES F. AXTELL

Cortland, N. Y.

Humane Bill Sponsored

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Animal lovers in the State of California wish to make the public pounds an inviolable sanctuary for lost, sick and homeless animals.

Human beings have provided asylums for the sick, aged and indigent of their own species, but for animals the only refuges provided are the pounds, and these may be invaded and their helpless inmates be used for medical experiments.

The California state humane pound bill has twice been presented to our state Legislature, passed by the Senate, but each time rejected by the Assembly, due to pressure by medical interests.

Our state humane pound bill aims to make the pounds safe for every animal within their walls. This unselfish and progressive movement is sponsored by the California Citizens' Committee for State Humane Pound Legislation, with headquarters at 60 Market Street, San Francisco.

VERA MORAN

Healdsburg, Calif.

Movie Trailers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with regret in your editorial column an article dealing with movie trailers. While there is no doubt in my mind that this article was published by you in the best of good faith, I wish to inform you, on behalf of our company, whose personnel has devoted itself exclusively in the specialization of creating and distributing trailers, that the information furnished you is incorrect.

Our company is the accredited representative of the major producing and distributing companies and of all so-called independent distributors and producers. We make a moderate charge for a service rendered to these exhibitors, which has been acclaimed by them as invaluable. There is no compulsion as regards theater managers using trailers. We naturally try to sell them to every possible theater owner. I think we serve over 90 per cent of the theaters throughout New England with our trailer service. Throughout the country we serve close to 10,000 theaters with our complete service, covering all of their requirements. There are quoted to be over 13,000 motion picture theaters in the United States. So you can readily judge for yourself that our circulation is so impressive because we fill a very necessary requirement on the part of the motion picture theater owner, and were it compulsory, as you have been misinformed, we would be serving every theater in the United States, which we do not.

HERMAN ROBBINS, President,

New York, N. Y. National Screen Service

Another Mother Protests

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor recently was a letter entitled "A Mother Against Crime Strips," setting forth the "unwholesome influence of some of the comic strips which could more truthfully be called crime strips." This article caught my eye immediately, and I should like to tell what I actually heard a boy say when he had read in a daily paper what was called a comic strip.

After reading and looking at a picture where a boy was constantly being ill-treated, given nothing but unkindness and was pictured as being made to feel unwelcome in his home, this boy, our younger son of about twelve years, laid the paper down and remarked that there was nothing funny in the picture at all, in fact, he further remarked that it made one feel more like crying than laughing. This boy was quite determined to write to the editor of that paper and ask him if he thought such pictures and readings were helping to make boys and girls happier.

If a small child can so plainly see the folly of presenting this so-called amusement to the public, why should grown-ups not wake up to see the harm that it is doing?

There are so many beautiful and helpful things which could be brought out in these sections that would naturally cause children to turn to their uplifting lessons. A little grandson of five years once said of Waddles in the Monitor that he was always saying and doing something kind. This sounds far better and leaves a happy expression on the child's face.

MRS. MAITEE GILNETT

North Bend, Ore.

Life, Liberty or Property

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

That was a very good editorial on the Constitution you had in the Monitor recently and it is not of great importance that you made a mistake in quoting. If we are to quote from the Constitution we may as well have it right, however.

If I read your editorial correctly, you made the same mistake that Mr. Hoover made, by quoting "life, liberty, or property" as a part of the Bill of Rights. This phrase occurs in the Fourteenth Amendment, which was declared in force in 1868, and not in the Bill of Rights. It is excusable, or understandable at least, in Mr. Hoover who is so obsessed with the rights of property.

W. A. ARNOLD

Oxford, Ohio.

[Ed Note: The phrase "life, liberty or property" was not quoted as part of the Bill of Rights. It was used without quotation marks to describe the purpose of those amendments.]

The Wide Horizon

Supreme Court and Little Pigs

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

WITH all the momentous events going on at home and abroad, the war in Ethiopia, Mr. Hoover's denunciation of the New Deal, the nine black-robed justices of the Supreme Court meeting this morning in their gleaming new temple, there seems plenty to write about from Washington. Yet instead of any of these things, let us consider something quite different — little pigs; millions of little pigs, yet unborn.

In a conference of AAA officials, just held in Washington, farmers, packers, processors and representatives of consumers met together, and gave the capital an example of the machinery of so-called scarcity economics at first hand. Amidst the incongruous setting of gilt furniture and ornate mirrors in a ballroom of a fashionable hotel, the fate of millions of future little pigs was discussed with grim seriousness, indeed with acrimony. The farmers wanted hog-corn control continued, despite soaring pork prices, because under the operation of scarcity economics it meant more money for them.

The nine justices of the Supreme Court may ultimately say the last word on scarcity economics. That is because the facts show indisputably that this economic device of preserving scarcity in order to boost prices, at the expense of the general standard of living, did not start with the farmers; that it is a much wider practice than is generally supposed; and that, in fact, it is one of the gravest problems confronting America today.

* * *

Everybody knows, of course, that even in times of prosperity America's great factories are not operated at full capacity: Dr. Harold G. Moulton, head of the Brookings Institution, whose book "Income and Economic Progress" is just published, is the latest to discuss the matter. Even in the 1929 boom year American factories only produced 80 per cent of capacity (production has been down to 60 per cent for the past five years) and America has seen the familiar "paradox of plenty," the most tragic sight of modern civilization: factories idle while men went bare, food rotting while men starved.

Dr. Moulton is the latest to search for the answer to this riddle and he comes to a conclusion that corroborates the work of others. Where the economic cycle of modern capitalism breaks down, he argues, is at one critical point: makers of goods in key industries, who have what Stuart Chase calls a "controlled market," do not pass on to the public in lower prices the advantages of progressively improving technique. They construct a new machine that makes gadgets let us say at half the cost and half the employment, but they sell the gadget at the same old price, or at only a little less.

Take, for example, technological progress between 1922 and 1929; Dr. Moulton estimates productivity per wage earner in manufacturing increased 25 per cent in those years—but prices came down only 5 per cent. He offers plenty of other figures, and seems to prove his point. If only those prices could be brought down to where the masses could buy, and the great factories could operate full time, how America's standard of living would shoot ahead! Instead of that, the National Industrial Conference Board estimates a capital goods deficit for the depression of $69,000,000,000. Nobody would accuse Dr. Moulton of radicalism, but obviously he feels that capitalism has a good deal yet to learn.

* * *

But to get back to those little pigs. The point that was made by Edward A. O'Neal, head of the Farm Bureau Federation, and other farmers at the recent AAA meeting on corn-hog control was simply this: agriculture today is doing exactly what industry has done for itself. It may be bad economics, it may be ultimately antisocial. "But," says Mr. O'Neal, "it is physically impossible to avoid national disastrous effects under an economic system which provides industry with an opportunity for establishing managed prices while agriculture has to be satisfied with prices resulting from a policy of open competition." He added:

> Production in farm implement factories dropped 80 per cent, 1929-1933, but prices dropped only 6 per cent.
>
> Iron and steel production declined 83 per cent; prices only 20 per cent.
>
> Motor vehicle production declined 80 per cent; prices only 16 per cent.

Those are examples of scarcity economics with a vengeance, cited by Mr. O'Neal and amply corroborated by Dr. Moulton, Gardner C. Means, and others. Plants were closed, workers were fired—but prices were maintained.

And now compare, on the other hand, what happened to the farmer: in the period 1929-1933, before AAA and controlled production, farm output dropped only 6 per cent, farm prices dropped 63 per cent!

There you have, in a nutshell, a full explanation of why the farmer grabbed scarcity economics when the New Deal offered it to him. The nine justices of the Supreme Court who meet today may find the New Deal processing taxes unconstitutional, and they may release all those little pigs from a premature fate. But until they find a means of stopping scarcity economics in industry as well as agriculture, and of speeding up factory output at low prices, the farmer's resentment is likely to smolder, and America's standard of living to lag.